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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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Fifty-second session
Item 4 of the provisional agenda

THE REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Note verbale dated 3 July 2000 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to enclose herewith* a document concerning environmental pollution resulting from the use of depleted uranium missiles during the aggression against Iraq.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq would be grateful if the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights could have this document circulated as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under the agenda item on the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

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* The annex is reproduced either as received in Arabic, or in English only.

Annex

Environmental Pollution Resulting from the Use of Depleted Uranium Missiles during the Aggression against Iraq

A Study Submitted by the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the Fifty-Second Session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

Environmental Pollution Resulting from the Use of Depleted Uranium Missiles during the Aggression against Iraq

1. In 1991, Iraq was subjected to the greatest aggression witnessed in history in terms of the quality and quantity of the weapons used by the United States and Britain, including the unprecedented use of depleted uranium (DU) in international conflicts, producing serious and direct effects on health and the environment.

2. DU is a heavy and highly toxic element because it is characterized by radioactive and chemical toxicity. It accumulates in the human body and causes various diseases. It also causes large-scale pollution of the environment. Those effects are not limited to the bombed areas, they even extend to the water, soil and air, they may even last for hundreds of years, as indicated by specialized scientific studies and research.

3. According to United States Defense Department documents, the United States used 300 tons of DU in bombing Iraqi forces in the southern sector of the theatre of military operations, while information published by American Greenpeace and the Dutch LARNKA Foundation shows that 700-800 tons of DU were used in bombing Iraqi units during the same period.

4. Malcolm Rifkind, the former British Minister of Defence, admitted in a letter dated 6 December 1994 addressed to the British Member of Parliament Sir David Steel that British forces had used 88 missiles containing DU during the aggression against Iraq and that the United States had used many more. Mr. Rifkind also stated in the same letter that on impact such missiles discharge highly toxic material which constitutes a direct threat to public health.

5. Mr. A.N. King, from the Middle East Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said in response to a query from a humanitarian relief organization that, on the order of the Ministry of Defence, British tanks had used missiles containing DU during the Gulf war.

6. In a letter dated 16 June 1998 addressed to the Security Council (S/1998/517), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. John Weston, asserted that British tanks had fired 100 DU rounds during the Gulf war.

7. The Foreign Minister of Iraq addressed letters to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the admission by British officials of the use of DU shells by British and United States forces during their aggression against Iraq (S/1998/430, S/1998/601, A/53/165).

8. In a report published in the 10 April 1995 issue of Le Monde Diplomatique, the author, Mr. William M. Arkin, President of the Institute for Science and International Security in Washington, stated that United States aircraft had fired 940,000 30-mm shells, each containing 300 grammes of DU.

9. (?)

10. This kind of weapon is prohibited under the terms of the first (1899) and second (1907) Hague Agreements, the first (1925) and second (1949) Geneva agreements, the principles of the Nuremberg Charter of 1945, and international and humanitarian law.

11. The study prepared by UNEP and the Task Force on Environment in the Balkans showed the presence of great potential effects on health and the environment as a result of the use of DU during the Kosovo war of 1999.

12. A specialized group of staff of medical and scientific institutions was formed to conduct medical and scientific research and surveys to investigate the effects on public health and the environment of the use of radioactive weapons by the coalition forces in their aggression against Iraq. Five areas were selected from the Province of the City of Basrah for the conduct of the field studies and site measurement as well as the taking of samples (these areas being Safwan, al-Zubayr, Jebel Sanam, North Rumeilah Field, South Rumeilah Field). The object was to determine the increase in the levels of radioactivity resulting from pollution caused by the remnants and shrapnel of those weapons as well as by the destroyed targets. The study included taking field measures and conducting laboratory tests on samples from the living and non-living environment in these areas (air, soil, surface and underground water, animal and plant biological tissues). Among the samples taken were: 124 measures of air exposure, 124 soil samples, 58 surface and underground water samples, 158 biological samples (plant and animal tissues). These samples were tested in the laboratories of the Radioactive Environment Section of the Iraqi Nuclear Energy Organization, using a high-purity spectroscope (gamma, germanium).

13. Laboratory tests showed the presence of radioactivity in these areas, where there was an increase in the concentration of radioactive nucleides, such as Thorium-234, which reached 65,200 becquerel/kg near armour hit by these weapons. There was also a high concentration of Radium-226 ranged between 36,205 and 995 becquerel/kg in 65 soil samples.

14. Tests on water samples showed an increase in deposits in water channels in the areas of al-Zubayr and Jebel Sanam regarding the isotope Radium-2226. Laboratory tests also confirmed the presence of a concentration of the isotopes Thorium-234 and Radium-226 in some Stipa Capensis and Haloxyion Salicornicom. But some other biological plant samples showed a concentration of Bismuth-214 and Lead-214.

15. With regard to the effect of an increase in radiation on man, there are indications that DU particulates are permanently retained in the lungs upon inhalation, these particulates destroy cells and cause cancers. When ingested via the digestive system, their effect would be much greater as uranium is a toxic radioactive heavy metal. Through the mouth and digested food DU enters the bloodstream and goes to all organs of the body, with most of it concentrated in the kidneys, bones and liver. The kidney is considered as one of the organs most sensitive to DU. In general, there are still some unknowns among the numerous factors needed to determine the danger of exposure to radioactive doses coming from gamma rays in particular.

16. In order to determine the harm from human exposure to radiation, it is essential to determine the radiation dose absorbed by the human body which is the effective dose equivalent resulting from both the external dose and the internal dose. Thus increased exposure to ionized radiation resulting from the use of these weapons would lead to:

(a) Immediate death upon acute exposure to very high doses;

(b) Increase in the incidence of cancer (skin, thyroid, leukaemia, etc) upon exposure to low doses for extended periods of time (chronic exposure),

(c) Genetic effects resulting from damage to reproductive cells which in turn leads to genetic mutation,

(d) Birth defects

17 Equipment and instruments used to measure active radioactivity on site and to take samples

Environmental samples were selected and collected in accordance with the international criteria and specifications adopted for this kind of radiation test Table 1 lists the equipment used

[ ] was used to determine the sample collection sites Figure 1 shows the selection sites in the areas of destroyed armour within a circle 10 metres in diameter around the armour In other areas, underground and surface water samples were collected as well as parts of plant and animal tissue for subsequent laboratory tests For measuring radioactivity, soil samples were taken from different sites at a 10-15 cm depth Following is a list of the samples collected and their corresponding measures

Measure of air exposure	124
Soil samples	124
Surface and underground water samples	58
Biological samples (animal and plant tissues)	158

Samples were also collected and tested in accordance with the recommendations and specifications of IAEA

18 Natural radiation in the areas studied

The natural level of radiation in the various areas covered by the study was determined on the basis of previous reports and research or of samples taken from the various elements of the environment and tested to determine the natural level Table 2 shows the levels or concentrations

19 Results of the laboratory tests and their discussion

Laboratory tests to measure the radiation activity of the field samples of the various elements of the environment were conducted at the Laboratory Department of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Organization The radiation activity was measured by a gamma spectroscope (high-purity germanium) as the pollution resulting from DU shells is in the form of greater concentrations of U-238 nucleides, the basic component of the shell, especially the nucleides emitting gamma rays Tables 3 and 4 show the results of these tests

20. Discussion of results

From the tables of soil test results we can notice an increase in the concentrations of some radioactive mucleides exceeding the natural level in these areas. An increase in the concentration of Th-234 is a clear indication of a high concentration of the isotope U-238. Th-234 and U-238 should be in a state of equilibrium.

We can see in table 2 that the natural concentration level of Radium-238 in the soil of the region is 42 and 24 becquerel/kg compared with a maximum of 65,200 becquerel/kg and a minimum of 1,830 becquerel/kg in the areas adjacent to armour.

21. It was found that the concentration of the isotope U-235 in the isotope U-238 had a weight ratio lower than the normal ratio of 0.7 per cent, the samples tested showed these ratios 0.2 per cent, 0.3 per cent, 0.3 per cent. The extraction of U-235 from it reduced its weight ratio below the normal level.

22. Sixty-one soil samples indicated an increase in U-235 concentration ranging from 1,079 to 3.2 becquerel/kg near armour, while the detector does not sense the presence of this isotope in the nearby areas of Iraq with natural radiation. It is observed that the soil on which there is damaged armour contains more radioactive material than soils further away, the concentrations fall as one moves further away from those armour sites.

23. In the tests on water and deposit samples collected from water canals, there is an increase in U-238 nucleides in the water deposits in Khawr al-Zubayr, North Rumeilah Field and Jebel Sanam. There is an increase in Radium-226 nucleides.

24. There is a natural concentration of radium deposits ranging between 40 and 30 becquerel/kg compared to 102 becquerel/kg in the water deposits of Khawr al-Zubayr and 90 becquerel/kg in the water deposits of Jebel Sanam.

25. These radioactive nucleides are conveyed from the areas of damaged armour to neighbouring rivers by torrents and water canals.

26. Tests on biological samples also showed (table 4) the presence of high concentrations in some natural plant tissue in the areas such as concentrations of nucleides of the isotope Thorium-234, Radium-226, Bismuth-214 and Lead-214.

27. The samples taken from the proximity of damaged armour were uniquely characterized by concentrations of thorium and radium as in site samples; all the other samples had in common a concentration of bismuth and lead.

28. The concentration of thorium and radium was limited to Haloxyion Salicornicom and Stipa Capensis. Therefore, these values were used to find the coefficient of transfer from soil to plant in the previous studies because these plants constitute more than 60 per cent of the plants of the region.

29. In the remaining plant samples listed in table 4, the concentration of the isotopes Bismuth-214 and Lead-214 was 1-3 times the concentration in RB and TH samples taken from the cities of Baghdad and Kirkuk. Results of tests on tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, onions, garlic, meat and fish also showed an increase in concentration of the isotopes Bismuth-214 and Lead-214 as well as a strong relationship between the increase in concentrations of radioactive isotopes in plants and soils from which those samples were taken. In other words, plants in the vicinity of damaged armour contained radioactive isotopes, those further away did not contain such isotopes.

30. The presence of the element thorium which has a short half-life of 24.1 days indicates the presence of Uranium-238 which is considered the producer, but the concentration of Bismuth-214 and Lead-214, which have very short half-lives, indicates the birth of Bismuth-210, Lead-210, Polonium-210, and before all those Radon-222, for they all constitute a part of the Uranium-238 chain.

31. An epidemiological-clinical and statistical-descriptive study was undertaken on the incidence of cancer among the male military personnel operating in the southern sector of the theatre of operations in the period 1991-1997. The study indicated an increase in the various clinical infections, with the infection of the lymphatic glands, together with leukaemia. Table 5 shows the total of cancer cases distributed according to year of diagnosis and registration for military personnel exposed to the causing agent (depleted uranium).

32. With regard to the civilian population in the country as a whole, diseases and health aspects of all cases registered in the period 1991-1997 were the subject of study. A great increase was noted in cancer, genetic defects, abortions, cataracts, kidney failure, shrinkage of the thyroid gland, and infertility. There was a very high increase in some diseases such as leukaemia, cancer of the lymphatic glands and cancer of the bones among the newborn (early loss of vision among children). There was also an increase in hereditary diseases associated with changes in chromosomes such as hereditary eye diseases (2.5), hereditary syndromes such as mongoloid children (6.60), abnormal increase in the number of organs and changes in their size, shape and location (1.3), reduced head size or total absence of it sometimes, and 14-month retardation in the growth of six-year-olds compared with their peers in the pre-aggression period.

33. Conclusions

- There is radioactive pollution in the areas of Safwan, al-Zubayr, Jebel Sanam, North Rumeilah Field and South Rumeilah Field, air detection measures are much higher than the normal background radiation in these areas prior to the aggression against Iraq, especially inside, outside and around the areas in which there is armour destroyed with DU shells.

- The soil of the areas covered by the study is polluted with uranium isotopes, the increase in concentrations of radioactive nucleides in the areas adjacent to the destroyed armour reached 65,200 becquerel/kg for Thorium-234. It was shown that 61 out of a total of 124 soil samples contained high concentrations of this isotope. The clearest indication of soil pollution with U-238 is the presence of high concentrations of Radium-226 which normally does not exceed 70 becquerel/kg in

Iraqi soil, laboratory tests showed a maximum level of 36,205 becquerel/kg and a minimum of 955 becquerel/kg in areas adjacent to destroyed armour. Out of a total of 124 samples from areas of destroyed armour, 65 samples indicated an increase in the concentration of this isotope.

- There is radioactive pollution in the deposits of water canals in the areas of al-Zubayr and Jebel Sanam, involving in particular the isotope Radium-226. This is an indication that the deposits are carried by rain and torrents from the locations of hit armour to nearby rivers and water canals.

- Laboratory tests proved the existence of concentrations of the isotopes Thorium-234 and Radium-226 in some Stipa Capensis and Haloxyion Salicornicom in the areas covered by the study. There is also an increase in the concentrations of Bismuth-214 and Lead-214. The samples which showed concentrations of isotopes of the Uranium-238 chain constituted 37 per cent of the total number of samples collected and tested.

- Radiation activity decreases gradually as we move further away from hit targets, many of which were moved into locations for repair and maintenance or collection and destruction. All these locations have now become a source of radioactive pollution.

In conclusion, the Government of the Republic of Iraq considers the States that used these weapons as having full international legal and humanitarian responsibility for the resulting health and environmental effects, and it reserves its right to claim compensation.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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Fifty-second session
Items 2 and 12 (b) (ii) of the provisional agenda

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION UNDER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII)

REVIEW OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELDS WITH WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS BEEN OR MAY BE CONCERNED

REVIEW OF ISSUES NOT PREVIOUSLY THE SUBJECT OF STUDIES BUT WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAD DECIDED TO EXAMINE

TERRORISM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 20 July 2000 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a list of persons killed in terrorist actions by Albanian separatists in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija in the period from 10 June 1999 to 30 June 2000.

In the period from 10 June 1999 to 30 June 2000, that is since the deployment of KFOR in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, Albanian terrorists killed 1,006 citizens (880 Serbs and Montenegrins, 77 Albanians - loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia - and 49 persons of other nationalities).

Out of the total number of the killed citizens, 278 persons were not identified (246 Serbs and Montenegrins, 22 Albanians - loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia - and 10 persons of other nationalities).

I would like to ask you to have this list* issued as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under items 2 and 12 (b) (ii) of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Branko Brankovic

Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

LIST
of persons killed in terrorist actions by Albanian separatists in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija in the period from 10 June 1999 to 30 June 2000

Serbs and Montenegrins who were killed

1. **SNEZANA KARANOVIC**: From Suva Reka. Abducted on 12.06.1999 on the road to Suva Reka.
2. **DUSKO KARANOVIC (1958)**: From Suva Reka. Abducted on 12.06.1999 on the road to Suva Reka.
3. **STANOJE LJUSIC (1934)**: From Istok. Abducted on 12.06.1999 in Istok. Date when he was killed was not established.
4. **TOMISLAV STAJIC (father)**: From Nis, residing in Pristina. He was killed somewhere between Gornji Petric and Jablanica villages, Pec municipality on 12.06.1999
5. **ZIVKO STAJIC (son)**: From Nis, residing in Pristina. He was killed somewhere between Gornji Petric and Jablanica villages, Pec municipality on 12.06.1999
6. **MIODRAG DJORDJEVIC**: From Nis. He was killed somewhere between Gornji Petric and Jablanica villages, Pec municipality on 12.06.1999
7. **SLAVKO VESELINOVIC**: From Prizren. Killed on 13.06.1999, near the hotel "Teranda" in Prizren.
8. **DRAGAN JOVANOVIC**: From Kojlovica village, Pristina municipality. Killed on 14.06.1999 in Pristina.
9. **MIROSLAV PETROVIC**: From Kosovo Polje. His body was found in Kojlovica in mid-June 1999.
10. **MIODRAG MASULOVIC**: From Pristina, where his body was found in June 1999.
11. **MITRA PAVLOVIC**: Killed in mid-June 1999 in Prizren.
12. **MILIVOJE CUCUROVIC**: Killed in mid-June 1999 in Prizren.
13. **DANICA CUCUROVIC**: Killed in mid-June 1999 in Prizren.
14. **MILORAD ZUBIC**: Killed mid-June 1999 in the village of Berkovo, Klina municipality.
15. **MILICA STEVANOVIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
16. **SLAVICA STEVANOVIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
17. **MARA ANTIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
18. **CEDOMIR ANTIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
19. **VASILJKO NIKOLIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
20. **DRAGO DJEKIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
21. **BOSILJKA SPASIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
22. **MOMIRKA RADIVOJEVIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
23. **TOMISLAV RADIVOJEVIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
24. **JEFTA SPASIC**: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.

25. ZIVKO STOJKOVIC: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
26. NATKO STOJKOVIC: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
27. TRIFUN STOJKOVIC: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
28. BOGDAN STOJKOVIC: Killed in June 1999 in the village of Dojnice, Prizren municipality.
29-30. MILADIN KOSTIC (1933) and his wife MILOSAVA (1935): They were killed in June 1999 in the village of Pakastica, Podujevo municipality.
31. ILIJA SUKIC: He was killed in June 1999 in front of his house in the quart "Taslidze".
32. CVETKO PELJEVIC: From Orahovac. Abducted and than killed on 15.06.1999 in Orahovac.
33. MILOS VASKOVIC: From Mazgit village. Killed on 16.06.1999.
34. JOVAN BIGOVIC: Abducted on 16.06.1999. His body was found on 22.06.1999 in the suburbs of Brnjaca.
35. NIKOLA BIGOVIC: Abducted on 16.06.1999. His body was found on 22.06.1999 in the suburbs of Brnjaca.
36. SIMO BIGOVIC: Abducted on 16.06.1999. His body was found on 22.06.1999 in the suburbs of Brnjaca.
37. BUKUMIROVIC - name not known: Killed on 17.06.1999, on the Pec-Rozaje road, near Radevac village.
38. RADMILA PETRUSIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999 in Banje village, Istok municipality. Killed.
39. LUKA PETRUSIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999 in Banje village, Istok municipality. Killed.
40. SLOBODAN VUJACIC: Abducted on 17.06.1999 in Banje village, Istok municipality. Killed.
41. NOVICA VASIC (1949): Killed on 17.06.1999 in the village of Oraovica, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
42. Son of SRBA STOJANOVIC: Killed on 17.06.1999 in front of his house.
43. DOBRINKA STANKOVIC: From the village of Strezovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Killed at the estate near the school on 17.06.1999, most probably by her neighbor Mujku Faik, with several hatchet strokes on the head.
44. BLAGOJE STANKOVIC (1962): From the village of Strezovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Killed at the estate near the school on 17.06.1999, most probably by his neighbor Mujku Faik, with several hatchet strokes on the head.
45. GORAN NOVOVIC (1956): Killed on 17.06.1999, on the Pec-Rozaje road, near Kula, Pec municipality.
46. BORIVOJE STANOJKOVIC: Killed on 17.06.1999 most probably by Ibis Zekaj from Novo Selo, Pec municipality, his two sons and brother.
47-48. STANOJE and MARIJA STEFANOVIC: From the village of Rudice, Klina municipality. They were killed 17.06.1999 in their house.
49. RADOSLAV DASIC (1954): Killed in the period from 17.06. to 20.06.1999 in Rudice village, Klina municipality, by a group of terrorists headed by Amadjekaj Alija and his brother.
50. DRAGAN VUJOVIC: From the village of Rudnice, Klina municipality. He was killed on 17.06.1999 on the road to the village Zlokucane.
51. JOVANKA DASIC (1957): Killed in the period from 17.06. to 20.06.1999 in Rudice village, Klina municipality, by a group of terrorists headed by Amadjekaj Alija and his brother.

52. BRANISLAV DASIC: Killed in the period from 17.06. to 20.06.1999 in Rudice village, Klina municipality, by a group of terrorists headed by Amadjekaj Alija and his brother.
53. KOSTADIN DASIC: Killed in the period from 17.06. to 20.06.1999 in Rudice village, Klina municipality, by a group of terrorists headed by Amadjekaj Alija and his brother.
54. ZORKA SILJKOVIC (1934): Killed in the period from 17.06. to 20.06.1999 in Rudice village, Klina municipality, by a group of terrorists headed by Amadjekaj Alija and his brother.
55. CIRA JANACKOVIC: From Vucitrn, abducted in the period 17.06. to 21.06.1999 and killed on 25.06.1999.
56. DJORDJE JANACKOVIC: From Vucitrn, abducted in the period 17.06. to 21.06.1999 and killed on 25.06.1999.
57. PETAR KRSTIC (1962): From the village of Kosin, Urosevac municipality. Killed on 18.06.1999 in his house.
58. MILOVAN SABIC (65 years old): Killed on 18.06.1999 in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality.
59. DIMKO (son of Vojin) PARLIC (50 years old): From Donje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality. Killed on 18.06.1999, in front of his house, by a group of Albanian terrorists headed by Avdi Maljoku from the same village.
60. STANOJKO MIHAJLOVIC: Killed on 18.06.1999 in Novo Selo.
61. PANTA GRKOVIC (about 60 years old): From Orahovac. Killed on 18.06.1999
62. N. KIZIC (about 25 years old): From the village Petric, Klina municipality. Killed in the night between 18 and 19.06.1999 near Srbica.
63. MILORAD RADENOVIC (1951): From the village Grmovo, Vitina municipality where his body was found on 19.06.1999.
64. MILIVOJE SIMIC: Killed on 19.06.1999 in the village Koretine before the eyes of the family of Arsic Nenad.
65. ANA DJUKIC: From the village of Vrsavce, Lipljan municipality. She was killed on 19.06.1999 in Lipljan.
66. MIODRAG STOJANOVIC (40 years old): Killed on 19.06.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.
67. DJORDJE JOKSIMOVIC (65 years old): From the village of Gornje Nerodimlje. He was abducted on 19.06.1999 and then killed.
68. SLOBODAN PAVLOVIC (1952): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
69. NENAD PAVLOVIC (1984): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
70. MOMCILO DIMIC (1967): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
71. DIMITRIJE MARINKOVIC (1951): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
72. ALEKSANDAR MARINKOVIC (1954): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
73. DEJAN PROKIC (1979): Abducted and killed on 19.06.1999 in Obilic.
74. NENAD VOJINOVIC (60 years old): From Urosevac. Killed on 20.06.1999 in his house.
75. SRDJAN VOJINOVIC (30 years old): From Urosevac. Killed on 20.06.1999 in his house.
76. DRAGAN BRANKOVIC: Abducted on 20.06.1999. Killed in Pristina.
77. PANTA FILIPOVIC: Found slaughtered in Prizren on 20.06.1999.
78. MOMIR STAMENKOVIC: Found slaughtered in Prizren on 20.06.1999.
79. RADIVOJE RADOSAVLJEVIC: From Pristina. Killed in his house in the night of 20/21.06.1999.

80. ZIVOJIN SIMIC (1928): Killed and massacred in the night of 21/22.06.1999.
81. ZIVKO SIMIC (1929): Killed and massacred in the night of 21/22.06.1999.
82. DIMITRIJE SIMIC (1930): Killed and massacred in the night of 21/22.06.1999.
83. TRAJAN SIMIC: Killed and massacred in the night of 21/22.06.1999.
84. ALEKSANDAR JOVANOVIC (77 years old): Killed on 21.06.1999 in Bostane village, Novo Brdo municipality.
85. JOVICA PETROVIC (12 years old): From Bostane village, Novo Brdo municipality. Killed near his house.
86-87. ILIJA (1964) and MILENA (1935) DONCIC: From the village of Bice, Klina municipality. They were killed on 21.06.1999 about 22,00h in the their house.
88. CVETA DJORDJEVIC (1944): From the village of Bice, Klina municipality. They were killed on 21.06.1999 at the evening hours in the centre of the village.
89. DUSAN BRAKUS (70 years old): From Nedakovac village, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted on 22.06.1999. The date when he was killed was not established.
90. ZORAN STANISIC (1979): From Slovinj, Lipljan municipality. Abducted and killed on 22.06.1999. Ljujzimi Gasi from Slovinj then buried his body in unknown place.
91. PETKO NIKOLIC: From the village of Crni Breg, Lipljan municipality. Murdered with a knife on 22.06.1999 in Lipljan.
92. SLOBODAN MIROVIC: From Podujevo. Killed on 23.06.1999.
93. NEBOJSA JEFTIC: Abducted on 23.06.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.
94. SLOBODAN RADULOVIC: From Podujevo. Killed on 23.06.1999 in his apartment.
95. SASA NIKOLIC (1968): From the village of Svinjare, Kosovska Mitrovica. Killed on 23.06.1999.
96. SLOBODAN MIROVIC: From Pec. Killed around 23.06.1999.
97. MILENKO LEKOVIC: Killed on 24.06.1999 in Pristina at the Faculty of Economics.
98. JOVICA STAMENKOVIC: Killed on 24.06.1999 in Pristina at the Faculty of Economics.
99. MIODRAG MLADENOVIC: Killed on 24.06.1999 in Pristina at the Faculty of Economics.
100. ZORAN RADULOVIC: Killed on 24.06.1999 in Pristina.
101. GRUJICA GAJIC (1960): From Lebane. He was abducted on the road to the village of Prugovac. Killed on 24.06.1999.
102. MIRKO BOZOVIC: From the village of Berkovo, Klina municipality. Abducted about 20.06.1999 and after that he was killed behind the church in the village Budisavce in the nearest woods.
103. VLADA BICANIN: priest in the church in the village of Budisavci, Klina municipality. Abducted about 20.06.1999 and after that he was killed behind the church in the nearest woods.
104. MILETA JOVANOVIC: From Pristina, killed on 25.06.1999.
105. RADOVAN DINDIC: From Podujevo. Slaughtered on 25.06.1999.
106. ANDRIJA TOMANOVIC: Abducted on 25.06.1999 in Pristina.
107. MARICA MIRIC: From the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality. She was raped on 26.06.1999 and slaughtered.
108. SLOBODAN STOJKOVIC (60 years old): Killed (slaughtered and mutilated) at the end of June 1999 in Stari Kacanik. His body was thrown into Nerodimka river.

109. NIKOLA RADIVOJEVIC (1939): From Prizren. Abducted on 27.06.1999 and killed same night.
110. MILE VUKAS: Refugee. He was killed on 30.06.1999 in Novo Brdo, "Kolinija" neighborhood.
111. STANOJKO MLADENOVIC: From the village of Stari Kacanik, Kacanik municipality. Abducted in June 1999 and after killed.
112. VESKO MLADENOVIC: From Stari Kacanik. He was killed at the end of June 1999 in front of his house.
113. MILICA MLADENOVIC: From Stari Kacanik. She was killed at the end of June 1999 in front of her house.
114. ZIVKA STANKOVIC: She was raped, maltreated and then killed in Stari Kacanik at the end of June 1999.
115. GORDANA STANKOVIC: She was raped, maltreated and then killed in Stari Kacanik at the end of June 1999.
116. MILOVAN ISAILOVIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Djakovica.
117. ZORAN ANTONIJEVIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Djakovica.
118. MARJAN DEDIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Djakovica.
119-120. DRAGOLJUB MIKIC (about 80 years old) and HIS WIFE: They were killed in the June 1999.
121-123. GRADIMIR ZLATKOVIC and HIS WIFE and DAUGHTER: They were killed on the entrance of the village Berkovo in the June 1999.
124. PETKANA VIDIC: From the village Klinavac, Klina municipality. She was killed in June 1999.
125-126. ZIVKO PESIC (about 70 years old) and HIS WIFE: From Klina. They were killed in June 1999.
127. DRAGAN DRAGOVIC: Slaughtered and incinerated at the end of June 1999 in Pec.
128. RADOMIR STOSIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Belo Polje village, Pec municipality.
129. STEVA STOSIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Belo Polje village, Pec municipality.
130. FILIP KOSTIC: He was killed at the end of June 1999 in Belo Polje village, Pec municipality.
131. MIODRAG SOSKIC: He was abducted and then killed at the end of June 1999 in Pec.
132. BORKA STANKOVIC (33 years old): From Prizren. She was killed at the end of June 1999 in her apartment.
133. SRETEN ZIVKOVIC: From Livadice village, Podujevo municipality. Slaughtered on 29.06.1999.
134. STANKOVIC BORA: From Pec. Abducted and killed in June 1999 in his apartment.
135. MILUTIN STOJANOVIC: From Progovce village. He was killed on 30 June 1999.
136. TOMISLAV RISTIC: From Slovinj village, Lipljan municipality. He was killed on 01 July 1999 in his house.
137. PREDRAG TODOROVIC (33 years old): From Obilic. He was killed on 1 July 1999.
138. MILAN SIMIC: From the village of Veliki Alas, Lipljan municipality. He was killed on 02.07.1999 in Lipljan.
139. VLADAN DIMIC: From the village of Veliki Alas, Lipljan municipality. He was killed on 02.07.1999 in Lipljan.
140. DUSAN DIMIC: From the village of Veliki Alas, Lipljan municipality. He was killed on 02.07.1999 in Lipljan.

141. **MILA DIMIC:** From the village of Veliki Alas, Lipljan municipality. She was killed on 02.07.1999 in Lipljan.
142. **TOMISLAV DJORDJEVIC (1941):** From Pristina. On 03.07.1999 he was inflicted serious bodily injuries, of which he died on 06.07.1999
143. **ZORAN KONTIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 05.07.1999.
144. **MOMIR JANACKOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 05.07.1999.
145. **VOJA KALEZIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 08.07.1999.
146. **MIRKO TALIC (65 years old):** He was killed and massacred on 08.07.1999 in Stimlje.
147. **NEVENA TALIC:** She was killed and massacred on 08.07.1999 in Stimlje.
148. **VELIMIR IVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 09.07.1999.
149. **MILORAD ANDJELKOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 09.07.1999.
150. **DJORDJE ZDRAVKOVIC:** He was abducted on 10.07.1999 in Glogovce village. His body was found on 24.08.1999 in the area of the village of Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality.
151. **ZORAN ZDRAVKOVIC:** He was abducted on 10.07.1999 in Glogovce village. His body was found on 24.08.1999 in the area of the village of Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality.
152. **STOJAN PEKIC:** From Vitina. He was abducted at the beginning of July 1999. His body was found on 24.08.1999.
153. **SLOBODAN MARINKOVIC (1962):** From Klokot village, Vitina municipality. He was abducted on 04.07.1999 and his body was found on 24.08.1999.
154. **SLOBODAN TRAJKOVIC (1945):** From Klokot village, Vitina municipality. He was abducted on 04.07.1999 and his body was found on 24.08.1999.
155. **MILORATKA STOJKOVIC (36 years old):** She was mentally retarded. From Labljan, Novo Brdo municipality. She was raped on 10.07.1999 in Novo Brdo. She died the following day.
156. **STANKO STOJANOVIC (55 years old):** He was hung on 10.07.1999 in the village of Klobukar, Novo Brdo municipality.
157. **SAVA STOJAKOVIC (60 years old):** From Labljan, Novo Brdo municipality. He was killed in the yard of his house.
158. **ZIVKO N. (68 years old):** From the village of Parlozi, Novo Brdo municipality. He was hung on 10.07.1999 in front of his house.
159. **PETAR VASILJKOVIC (1934):** He was killed on 12.07.1999 in the village of Zitinja.
160. **TOMISLAV TASIC:** From Pristina. He was killed in the night of 13/14.07.1999 in Pristina in his apartment.
161. **SASA MILKIC (1987):** He was killed on 13.07.1999 in the village of Binac.
162. **ZIVOTA JANUS:** From Pristina. He was killed on 14.07.1999.
163. **PETAR ZIVKOVIC (1934):** He was killed on 14.07.1999 in the village of Zitinja.
164. **PETAR RAKOCEVIC:** His body was found on 15.07.1999 near Pristina.
165. **SASA DJORDJEVIC (1975):** From the village Binac, Vitina municipality. He was killed on 13.07.1999.
166. **DJURO JANUS (52 years old):** He was killed on 14.07.1999 in Pristina.
167. **ZORAN JANKOVIC (1985):** He was wounded on 15.07.1999 in Gnjilane. Murdered with a knife in the hospital in Pristina on 19.07.1999.
168. **SRECKO DJEKIC:** He was killed by Albanians headed by Ramiz Alija from the village of Skrobiste, Prizren municipality.
169. **SPASOJE MAKSIMOVIC:** He was killed on 16.07.1999 in the village of Zitinje, Vitina municipality.

170. NAJDAN PETROVIC: From Urosevac. He was killed on 16.07.1999.
171. SPASOJE DJORIC (1939): He was killed on 16.07.1999 near the bridge in Zitinja, Vitina municipality.
172. BLAGOJE SIMONOVIC: From Gnjilane. He was killed on 17.07.1999 in his house.
173. VERA SIMONOVIC: From Gnjilane. She was killed on 17.07.1999 in her house.
174. ZORAN DJORDJEVIC: From the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality. He was killed on 17.07.1999.
175. DRAGISA KIZIC (1979): From the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality. He was killed on 17.07.1999.
176. MILIVOJE RISTIC (60 years old): From the village of Maticane, Pristina municipality. He was killed on 19.07.1999.
177. JULIJANA RISTIC (60 years old): From the village of Maticane, Pristina municipality. She was killed on 19.07.1999.
178. PETAR SAVIC: He was killed on 20.07.1999, in the area of the village of Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality.
179. BOZIDAR STOJANOVIC (1949): From Cernica village, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 20.07.1999.
180. DANIJELA FILIPOVIC (21 years old): From D. Gusterica village. She was killed on 20.07.1999 near Kosovska Mitrovica.
181. RADE KRSTIC: He was killed on 22.07.1999 in Prizren.
182. ZIVKO ANTIC: From the village of Ponec, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 22.07.1999.
183. JOVAN ANTIC: From the village of Ponec, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 22.07.1999.
184. SVETISLAV ANTIC: From the village of Pozaranje. He was killed on 22.07.1999.
185. SPASOJE DJOKIC: From Zitinje village. He was killed on 22.07.1999
186. ZORAN - family name not known: From Mogile village. He was killed on 22.07.1999.
187. STOJA - family name not known: From Novo Selo. She was killed on 22.07.1999.
188. STANIMIR DJEKIC: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
189. ANDRIJA ODALOVIC: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
190. NOVICA ZIVIC: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
191. RADE ZIVIC: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
192.NOVICA JANICIJEVIC: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.

193. **MILE JANICIJEVIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
194. **MOMIR JANICIJEVIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
195. **SLOBODAN JANICIJEVIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
196. **SASA CVEJIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
197. **BOSKO DJEKIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
198. **NIKOLA STOJANOVIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
199. **DRAGAN TEPSIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
200. **LJUBISA CVEJIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
201. **MILOVAN JOVANOVIC**: He was killed and massacred on 23.07.1999 in the area of Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality, while harvesting in the field. It is supposed that one of the perpetrators is Ademi Muhamed from the village of Veliki Alas.
202. **MIRKO SARIC**: From the village of Tacevac. His body was found on 23.07.1999 in Krpimej village, Podujevo municipality.
203. **BOGDAN DJOKIC (65 years old)**: He was killed on 24.07.1999 in Urosevac, in front of his house.
204. **MILORAD PERIC**: From Lipljan. He was abducted on 26.07.1999. He was found dead near Lipljan.
205. **RADE PERIC**: He was abducted at the end of July 1999. He died in the hospital of consequences of beatings.
206. **DOBRIVOJE PERIC (68 years old)**: From Gnjilane where he was abducted on 26.07.1999. He was beaten and died in the hospital on 29.07.1999.
207. **DEJAN NIKOLIC**: From Pristina. He was killed on 26.07.1999.
208. **LJUBISA VASIC**: From the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. He was killed on 26.07.1999 in Pristina.
209. **ZLATIBOR MARKOVIC**: From the village of Kuzman, Kosovo Polje municipality. He was killed on 26.07.1999 in Pristina.
210. **JEFTA BACIC**: Old man from the village of Dolce. He was killed on 26/27.07.1999 in Pristina.
211. **MIROLJUB MILOVANOVIC (1974)**: He was killed at the crossing of roads Vucitrn-Gojbulje and Novo Selo-Begovo.

212. MISKO DJORDJEVIC (1950): He was killed at the crossing of roads Vucitrn-Gojbulje and Novo Selo-Begovo.
213. VOJISLAV DENIC: He was killed on 27.07.1999 in Paralovo village, Gnjilane municipality.
214. BRANKO DENIC: He was killed on 27.07.1999 in Paralovo village, Gnjilane municipality.
215. MILICA AKSIC (1962): From Zitinje, Vitina municipality. She was killed by 5 Albanians on 27.07.1999 in the area of Zitinje village.
216. VLASTIMIR STANKOVIC: From Zitinje, Vitina municipality. He was killed by 5 Albanians on 27.07.1999 in the area of Zitinje village.
217. NIKOLA NOVAKOVIC: He was killed on 27.07.1999 in Pristina.
218. MILEVA VUJOSEVIC: From Pec. She was killed on 27.07.1999 in her apartment in Pec.
219. RADMILA VOROTOVIC (1951): She was killed on 29.07.1999 at the main road Pristina-Nis, near Donje Ljupce village.
220. NIKOLA NOVAKOVIC (1934): He was killed on 29.07.1999 in front of his house in Pristina.
221. VIDOSAV MIRCEVIC: He was killed on 30.07.1999 in Prizren.
222. LJUBINKA ZDRAVKOVIC: From Lipljan, She was killed on 30.07.1999 in Lipljan.
223. MIRKO ZUVIC: From the village of Berkovo, Klina municipality. Killed in the second half of June 1999
224. TOZO STAMBOLIC: From Novo Selo, Vucitrn municipality. Abducted between 21-24.06.1999 and his body was found on 25.06.1999.
225. MILUTIN PAVLOVIC: From Pristina. He was killed on 30.06.1999
226. DRAGAN RAICEVIC: From Pristina. He was killed on 30.06.1999
227. VLASTIMIR GLADIC: From Pristina. He was killed on 30.06.1999
228. LJUBO LALIC: From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
229. MILIJANA LALIC: From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
230. LJUBODRAGA LALIC (about 90 old): From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. Mother of Ljubo Lalic. The date when she was killed was not established.
231. MARIJA LALIC: From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
232. MILE VUKSANOVIC: The date when he was abducted was not established.
233-234.VIDOSAVA MIHAJLOVIC and his son called KAJA: From the village Kos, Istok municipality. They were killed in the second half of June 1999.
235. Adolescent grandson of BRANKO CUCKIC: From Gnjilane. He was killed in July 1999.
236. RUZICA family name unknown: From Prizren. The date when she was slaughtered was not established.
237-238. JOVANA I RADIVOJE VIDIC: From the village Klinavac, Klina municipality. They were killed in June 1999.
239. DRAGAN MITROVIC: From the village od Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near Vitina by the Albanian terrorists and after killed.
240. GORAN JOVIC: From the village od Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. Abducted on 30.07.1999 near Vitina by the Albanian terrorists and after killed.
241. BOZIDAR PRZIC (62 years old): He was killed on 02.08.1999 in Mogila village, Vitina municipality.

242. **ZIVORAD ANDJELKOVIC (1950):** His body was found on 03.08.1999 in the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.
243. **IVAN ANDJELKOVIC (1975):** His body was found on 03.08.1999 in the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.
244. **VLASTIMIR ZIVKOVIC (1950):** His body was found on 03.08.1999 in the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality.
245. **SIMO DJURIC:** From Pristina. He was killed on 03.08.1999.
246. **ZLATIJA DJURIC:** From Pristina. She was killed on 03.08.1999.
247. **MOMCILO MILENKOVIC (65 years old):** Strangled on 03.08.1999 in his house in Pristina.
248. **RADISLAV VUCIC:** He was killed on 03.08.1999 at the Pristina-Urosevac road, near the crossroads to the villages Livadje-Lonjuh.
249. **DRAGAN PESIC (1960):** From Vitina. He was killed on 04.08.1999.
250. **STANKO DIMOVIC:** He was killed on 03.08.1999 in Podujevo by Avni Feta from Penduh village.
251. **SRBA DJUKIC:** He was killed on 03.08.1999 in Podujevo by Ejup Jasari from Glavnik village.
252. **LJUBICA VUJOVIC:** She was killed on 03.08.1999 in Pristina.
253. **JOVAN MILOVANOVIC:** He was killed on 05.08.1999 and his body was found in Landovica village.
254. **ZLATOJE GLIGORIJEVIC:** A doctor-pediatrician. He was killed on 06.08.1999 in the Health Care Center in Pristina by a woman with a child.
255-256. **ZLATKO CURCIC and SRBINKA CURCIC:** They were killed on 06.08.1999 in their apartment.
257. **MILAN STANCIC:** He was killed on 07.08.1999.
258. **BOSILJKA RACIC:** Her mutilated body was found on 08.08.1999 in Prizren.
259. **DEJAN NICIC:** He was killed on 08.08.1999 in Pristina.
260. **DOBRILA NEDELJKOVIC:** She was killed on 09.08.1999 in Dobrcane village, Gnjilane municipality, in a refugee convoy.
261. **DRAGOJLA LAZOVIC (79 years old):** From the village of Luzane, Podujevo municipality, where her body was found on 09.08.1999.
262. **MILORAD DENIC:** He was killed on 09.08.1999 in Ponese, near Gnjilane.
263. **NIKOLETA NIKOLIC (65 years old):** From Prizren. She was killed on 10.08.1999, in her house because she did not want to leave it.
264. **ZORAN STOJAKOVIC (1959):** From Prizren. He was killed on 10.08.1999.
265. **DEJAN JANKOVIC (22 years old):** From Prizren.
266. **LJUBICA STEVANOVIC (76 years old):** She was killed in the field on 11.08.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.
267. **MILICA BUKUMIROVIC:** She was killed on 11.08.1999 in Gorazdevac village, Pec municipality.
268. **VELJKO ANTIC (55 years old):** From Pozaranje, Lipljan municipality. He was killed on 14.08.1999 in his house.
269. **LELA DIMIC:** From Prizren. She perished in a fire that was set up on 15.08.1999.
270. **ZORICA DIMIC (6 months old):** From Prizren. She perished in a fire that was set up on 15.08.1999.
271. **DRAGOSLAV DAPCEVIC:** He was killed on 15.08.1999 in Pristina.
272. **VLAJKO STANISIC:** He was killed on 16.08.1999 in Pozaranje, near Vitina.
273. **ZORKA SISIC:** From Pristina. She was killed on 16.08.1999.

274. SILVANA SPASIC (1976): She was killed in the night of 16/17.08.1999 when Albanian terrorists targeted with a mortar the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality.
275. TIHOMIR RADIC: He was killed in the night of 16/17.08.1999 when Albanian terrorists targeted with a mortar the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality.
276. NIKOLA PERIC: He was killed on 17.08.1999 on Bozevce-Berivojce road, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
277. BOZANA ZECEVIC (1919): She was killed by Albanian terrorists on 20.08.1999 in Dabinovac village, Susnjak hamlet, Kursumlija municipality (about 500 metres inside the territory of Serbia).
278. DAMJAN KOVACEVIC (1940): He was killed on 21.08.1999 in Banje village, Srbica municipality.
279. STOJADIN MARKOVIC (75 years old): From Prizren. He was killed on 21.08.1999 in his apartment.
280. RADA MARKOVIC (75 years old): From Prizren. She was killed on 21.08.1999 in her apartment.
281. DEJAN SEDLAREVIC (1978): Abducted in Kosovska Mitrovica. His body was found on 26.08.1999 under the Socanica river bridge.
282. MOMCILO PUMPALOVIC: He was killed in August 1999 in Istok, by Agim Fejza.
283. MICO PETROVIC: He was killed in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica.
284. RADMILA PETROVIC: She was killed in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica.
285. DRAGICA PETRICEVIC: She was killed in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica.
286. SAVO MIJOVIC: He was killed in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica.
287. DJOKO KUZMANOVIC: He was killed in August 1999 in the area around Djakovica.
288. DRAGAN JOVANOVIC (29 years old): From Belgrade. He was killed in August 1999 in the area around Prizren.
289. ZDRAVKO JOKIC (67 years old): From Prizren. He was killed in August 1999 in the area around Prizren.
290. MILORAD MITROVIC: From Babin Most village, Obilic municipality. He was killed on 25.08.1999, near Podujevo.
291. KRUNISLAV BOGDANOVIC: He was killed in August in Prizren after several days of maltreatment.
292. ZORAN STEFANOVIC: From Grdelica village, Leskovac municipality. He was killed on 28.08.1999, on the road to Prilepnica village, Gnjilane municipality.
293. VLADIMIRKA STOJANOVIC (62 years old): From Prizren. She was found on 27.08.1999 in her garage in Ortokol neighborhood, a Prizren suburb.
294. LJUBISA RISTIC: From the village of Kusac, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 28.08.1999 on the road to Prilepnica village, Gnjilane municipality.
295. IVAN ATANASOV (77 years old): From Malesevo village, Gnjilane municipality. He was abducted on 02.09.1999. He died in Gnjilane of consequences of maltreatment.
296. BRANISLAV MICIC: His body was found on 06.09.1999.
297. BLAGOJE GIGIC: From Korminjane village, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. He was killed on 06.09.1999.
298. SRDJAN BUDIMIROVIC: From Korminjane village, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. He was killed on 06.09.1999.
299. DRAGAN SIMONOVIC: From Korminjane village, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. He was killed on 06.09.1999.

300. ZIVORAD MILIC: From the village of Racane, Kosovska Kamenica municipality where he was killed on 07.09.1999
301. ZIVORAD STOJKOVIC (1954): He was killed on 06.09.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica near the village of Strezovac.
302. ZIVKO TRAJKOVIC (1934): He was killed on 08.09.1999 in the village of Budriga.
303. KATARINA SAVIC (1923): She was killed on 08.09.1999 in the village of Budriga.
304. ZIVKO NASKOVIC (56 years old): He was killed on 09.09.1999 in the village of Kmetovce, Gnjilane municipality.
305. LEPOSAVA NASKOVIC (56 years old): She was killed on 09.09.1999 in the village of Kmetovce, Gnjilane municipality.
306. STOJAN NIKOLIC (1939): He was killed on 13.09.1999 on the Gnjilane-Bujanovac road, g. "Domorovacka cesma".
307-308. MILOSAVKA DRAGOVIC and DUSKA DRAGOVIC: From Pec. They were massacred on 13.09.1999 in Pec.
309. DRAGAN SIMIC: Albanian terrorists carried out a mortar attack on the restaurant "Lider", when Simic was inflicted serious bodily injuries, of which he died on 20.09.1999 in a hospital in Kraljevo.
310. DUSAN CVETKOVIC: From Gnjilane, where he was killed on 15.09.1999 in his apartment.
311. STOJAN TASIC: From the village of Zarakovac, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. He was abducted and killed.
312. RADOSLAV KOMATOVIC: He was killed sometime in 1999 near Pec.
313. MILOS PETROVIC (16 years old): From Pec. He was killed sometime in 1999 in Savine Vode, Pec municipality.
314. DRAGAN SAVIC: From the village of Gorazdevac, Pec municipality. He was killed sometime in 1999.
315-316. TWO STANISIC BROTHERS: Date of their murder was not established.
317. VASILJKA RATKOVIC: From the village of Pistane, Pec municipality where she was killed and incinerated sometime in 1999.
318. DEJAN LAZAREVIC (19 years old): From the village of Budisavci, Klina municipality where he was killed sometime in 1999.
319. DJURDJA VULIC: From Istok where she was killed sometime in 1999.
320. Monk HARITON (Radoslav) LUKIC: He was killed by brothers Vilson and Anton Kitaj from the village of Budisavci, Klina municipality. He was found at the beginning of September 1999 in a well of a Serbian house in Istok.
321. GRADIMIR PURIC (Monk Stefan): He was killed by brothers Vilson and Anton Kitaj from the village of Budisavci, Klina municipality. He was found at the beginning of September 1999 in a well of a Serbian house in Istok.
322. VUJADIN VUJOVIC (from the village of Stup): He was killed by brothers Vilson and Anton Kitaj from the village of Budisavci, Klina municipality. He was found at the beginning of September 1999 in a well of a Serbian house in Istok.
323. STANICA ANTIC (about 80 years old): She perished in a fire that was set up in the night of 20/21.09.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.
324. SAVA MLADENOVIC (6 months old): From Prizren. He died in a fire that was set up on 21.09.1999.
325. ZIVOJIN ILIC (1936), father: He was killed on 22.09.1999 in the village of Kmetovacka Vrbica, Gnjilane municipality.
326. MIODRAG ILIC (1957), son: He was killed on 22.09.1999 in the village of Kmetovacka Vrbica, Gnjilane municipality.

327. **MOMIR STOKUCA (1949):** From Pristina where he was killed on 22.09.1999.
328. **ZORAN ZIVIC:** He was killed on 25.09.1999 near Ajnovce village, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
329. **MIROSLAV STEVIC (1944):** From Laplje Selo, Pristina municipality. He died on 25.09.1999 of consequences of the beating.
330. **DESANKA TOMIC:** From Prizren where his decapitated body was found on 28.08.1999.
331. **RADOMIR STOJKOVIC:** His body was found on 27.09.1999 in Klokot village, Vitina municipality, near Binacka Morava river.
332. **ZIVOJIN TRAJKOVIC:** From Krusevac. He was killed on 28.09.1999 in Bresje village, Kosovo Polje municipality.
333. **ZIVORAD STEPIC:** From Kosovo Polje. He was killed on 28.09.1999 in Bresje village, Kosovo Polje municipality.
334. **ZORAN GALIC:** From Ugljare, Kosovo Polje municipality. He died on 28.09.1999 of consequences of injuries inflicted on him by knife stabbing on 27.09.1999.
335. **MILORAD NIKOLIC:** Stabbed to death with a knife on 30.09.1999 on the road to Vitina.
336. **MILAN SLJIVIC:** He was killed at the end of September 1999 in Prizren.
337. **OLGA SLJIVIC:** She was killed at the end of September 1999 in Prizren.
338. **MIROLJUB PECIC:** From Kosovo Polje. He was killed on 05.10.1999 on Kosovska Mitrovica-Pristina road, in the village of Supkovac.
339. **DJORDJE TIJANOVIC (about 50 years old):** From Pristina, Suncani Breg neighborhood. His body was found near Glogovac on 06.10.1999.
340. **DJORDJE CVIJANOVIC:** His body was found on 06/07.10.1999 in Pristina.
341. **PAVLE DANCETOVIC (1955):** He was killed in the field on 10.10.1999 in Banjska village, Vucitrn municipality.
342. **DJURDJA NEDELJKOVIC (about 60 years old):** Her body was found near Srbica.
343. **MILOS VUJISIC:** From the village of Rakos, Istok municipality. He was killed in the begining of October 1999, when he had come to visit his house.
344. **SPASENIJA MITROVIC (70 years old):** From Obilic. She was killed on 12.10.1999 in her house.
345. **NEBOJSA PETKOVIC:** From Pristina where his massacred body was found on 17.10.1999.
346. **ZVONKO POPOVIC (1970):** From Pristina where he was killed.
347. **RADOVAN KUKALJ (1949):** From Dobrusa village, Istok municipality. He was killed on 29.10.1999 in Obilic.
348. **CEDOMIR NIKOLIC (60 years old):** From the village of Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 01.11.1999 in Dobrcane village.
349. **PREDRAG ILIC (40 years old):** From Kosovo Polje where he was killed on 19.11.1999.
350. **MIODRAG ZIVIC:** From Laplje Selo, Pristina municipality. He was killed sometime in 1999.
351. **BOZIDAR DANCETOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
352. **DUSAN TRAJKOVIC (1934):** From Pasjane village, Gnjilane municipality where he was killed on 07.11.1999
353. **MILICA CIFTALIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.
354. **BOZANKA ZDRAVKOVIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.

355. **LJUBISA VASIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
356. **NIKOLA RADIVOJEVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
357. **MILETA VUJINOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
358. **WIFE OF MILETA VUJINOVIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.
359. **DOJCIN KAPETANOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
360 **VLADIMIR STANISAVLJEVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
361. **PERSA STANISAVLJEVIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.
362. **ZIVOJIN NEDELJKOVIC:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
363. **RADA RISITIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.
364. **MILENA STOJANOVIC:** From Pristina. She was killed sometime in 1999.
365. **IVICA (son of Velimir) N:** From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
366. **LJUBISA MILENKOVIC:** From the village of Preovce, Pristina municipality. He was killed sometime in 1999.
367. **ZIVORAD (son of Miodrag) VASIC:** From Veternik where he died of consequences of injuries on 14.08.1999.
368. **ZAGORKA ZIZIC (74 years old):** From Pristina where she was slaughtered sometime in 1999.
369. **MILOVAN POPOVIC:** From the village of Brnjica, Pristina municipality. He was killed sometime in 1999.
370. **DRAGAN POPOVIC:** From the village of Brnjica, Pristina municipality. He was killed sometime in 1999.
371. **MILORAD DJORDJEVIC:** From Donje Nerodimlje. He was killed sometime in 1999 in area around Urosevac.
372. **MILOS DJORDJEVIC:** From Donje Nerodimlje. He was killed sometime in 1999 in area around Urosevac.
373. **VITA STOJKOVIC (56 years old):** From Prizren. His body was found sometime in 1999 in Bistrica river.
374. **NIKOLA NEDELJKOVIC:** From Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
375. **ALEKSANDAR ODALOVIC:** From Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
376. **MILOVAN DIMIC:** From Staro Gracko village, Lipljan municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
377. **RADISAV VUSIC:** From Gusterica village, Lipljan village. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
378. **MILUTIN RISTIC:** From Slovinj. The date when he was murdered was not established.
379. **MILENA STOJANOVIC:** From the village of Veliki Alas, Lipljan municipality. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
380. **MILAN MAKSIMOVIC (65 years old):** From Lipljan. He died after being wounded by some Albanians.
381. **N. VUCIC:** From D. Gusterica village, Lipljan municipality. He was killed sometime on Lipljan-Kosovo Polje road.
382. **NEBOJSA JOVANOVIC:** From the village of Batusa, Kosovo Polje municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
383. **DEJAN DJORDJEVIC (1972):** From the village of Donja Duvnica, Podujevo municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
384. **SRETEN MIRKOVIC:** From Podujevo. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.

385. ZIVORAD VELIKINAC (57 years old): From Urosevac. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
386. ALEKSANDAR ZABUNOVIC: From Urosevac. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
387. KRUNA ZABUNOVIC: From Urosevac. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
388. JOVAN GRKOVIC (50 years old): From Urosevac. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
389. STANKO CUNGUROVIC (60 years old): From Urosevac. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
390. RISTO BOZINOVIC: From Urosevac. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
391. STOJAN VUJOVIC (80 years old): From the village of Saraiste, Urosevac municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
392. DUSKO IVKOVIC: From the village of Zaskok, Urosevac municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
393. CVETA IVKOVIC: From the village of Zaskok, Urosevac municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
394. DJURDJA KRSTIC: From the village of Kosin, Urosevac municipality. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
395. LEPKA STEVIC: From the village of Kosin, Urosevac municipality. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
396. DANICA KRSTIC: She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
397. JAVORKA TALIC (70 years old): From Stimlje. The date when she was killed was not established.
398. CVETKO DJORDJEVIC: From Stimlje. The date when he was killed was not established.
399. MILORAD RADOVANOVIC: He was killed sometime in the course of 1999 near Pec.
400. ZVONKO RAJCIC: He was killed sometime in the course of 1999 near Pec.
401. RASA TOMIC: He was killed sometime in the course of 1999 near Pec.
402-411. 10 members of the KOJIC family: From Pec. They were killed sometime in Pec.
412. SAVO VASIC (55 years old): From the village of Svinjare, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
413. VINKO KRASIC: From Prizren where he was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
414. MARKO TOSIC: From Pristina. He was killed sometime in 1999.
415. TODOR ZIVKOVIC: From Kosovska Mitrovica. He was abducted on 02.08.1999 and the date when he was killed was not established.
416. MILOS JEVRIC (about 60 years old): From Pec. He was abducted on 19.06.1999 and the date when he was killed was not established.
417. MILORAD NOVICEVIC (about 60 years old): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
418. RASA MARKOVIC (about 55 years of age): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
419. BRANKO CUPIC (about 50 years of age): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
420. ZORAN GOLUBOVIC (about 35 years of age): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
421. BRANKO GRUJIC (about 60 years of age): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
422. BOGDAN RADEVIC (about 60 years of age): From Pec. The date of murder was not established.

423. **MILIVOJE DJURISIC (about 60 years of age):** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
424. **MILENKO LEKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
425. **MILIVOJE VUKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
426. **SRETEN ZIVKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
427. **MILOS RALEVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
428. **BRANKO VUKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
429. **TOMISLAV RISTIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
430. **MARKO TOMIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
431. **OLGA NOVAKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
432. **MARKO GASIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
433. **SRETEN RALEVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
434. **MILIVOJE LEKOVIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
435. **RADE RODNIC:** From Pec. The date of murder was not established.
436. **NATALIJA MASLAR:** From the village of Trebovic, Pec municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
437. **MILOS CIRKOVIC (about 40 years old):** From Belo Polje village, Pec municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
438. **CVETKO NOVOVIC (70 years old):** From the village of Nabrdje, Pec municipality. The date when he was hung was not established.
439. **STANKA NOVOVIC (70 years old):** From the village of Nabrdje, Pec municipality. The date when she was hung was not established.
440. **RADOSLAVA CIRKOVIC:** From Pec. The date when she was raped and killed was not established.
441. **BOSILJKA CIRKOVIC:** From Pec. The date when she was raped and killed was not established.
442. **NEBOJSA JANKOVIC:** From Pec. The date when he was slaughtered was not established.
443. **BRANKO VULEVIC (about 60 years old):** From the village of Glavica, Pec municipality. The date of murder was not established.
444. **BOZANA JAVLINOVIC (80 years old):** From Drenovac village, Pec municipality. Date of murder was not established.
445. **VOJISLAV JAVLINOVIC (55 years old):** From Drenovac village, Pec municipality. Date of murder was not established.
446. **MISKO KORAC:** From Djurakovac village, Istok municipality. The date of murder was not established.
447. **SRETENA - TUCA PUMPALOVIC (about 50 years old):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
448. **RADE RADNIC (about 42 years of age):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
449. **RADICA NEDELJKOVIC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
450. **VLASTO NEDELJKOVIC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
451. **MISKO KORAC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
452. **ZACA KORAC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
453. **MITRA KORAC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
454. **PETAR DJURIC (about 65 years old):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
455. **RANKO NEDELJKOVIC (about 40 years old):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
456. **RADOJE VULIC (about 70 years of age):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
457. **STANICA - TICA VULIC (about 65 years of age):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
458. **MISKO VULIC (about 40 years of age):** From Istok. Date of murder not established.

459. **STOJANKA VULIC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
460. **RADIVOJE DJURIC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
461. **MIHAJLO VULIC:** From Istok. Date of murder not established.
462. **RAKO MIHAJLOVIC:** From Opresak village. He was killed sometime in the area of Istok municipality.
463. **RAKO MILOVANOVIC (about 70 years of age):** From the village of Kos, Istok municipality. The date of murder was not established.
464. **RADONJA STOJKOVIC (about 70 years of age):** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999 and then incinerated.
465. **VERA STOJKOVIC:** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999 and then incinerated.
466. **MISKO STOJKOVIC:** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999 and then incinerated.
467. **DARINKA KORAC:** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
468. **RADOMIR MILJKOVIC:** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
469. **SPASO STOJKOVIC:** From the village of Zac, Istok municipality. He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
470. **MILIVOJE VUKOVIC (1938):** From the village of Petrusane, Djakovica municiplaity. The date of murder was not established.
471. **ILIJA JOVANOVIC (about 70 years old):** From Djakovica. The date of murder was not established.
472. **MILICA VEKIC:** From Djakovica. The date when she was slaughtered was not established.
473. **SVETA TOMIC:** From Djakovica. The date of the murder was not established.
474. **RADOSAV DADIC (about 60 years of age):** From the village of Rudice, Klina municipality. The date of the murder was not established.
475. **ZDRAVKO BANJAC:** From the village of Berkovac, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
476. **MARA VIDIC (about 70 years of age):** From the village of Klinavac, Klina municipality. Date when she was killed was not established.
477. **ZIVKO MARUSIC:** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
478. **CVETA MARUSIC:** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date wn she was killed was not established.
479. **MILICA MARUSIC:** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
480. **VUCKO SUTIC (about 70 years of age):** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
481. **DOSTANA SUTIC (about 75 years of age):** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
482. **VOJISLAV LALIC (about 65 years of age):** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
483. **JELENA LALIC:** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
484. **MIROSLAVA LALIC (about 80 years old):** From the village of Stupelj, Klina municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
485. **GLIGORIJE VESIC (about 80 years of age):** From the village Drsnik, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.

486. RADOSLAV MILOVANOVIC (about 70 years old): From the village of Opraska, Klina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
487. CEDOMIR BABAROGIC (about 95 years of age): From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
488. OLGA BABAROGIC (about 75 years of age): From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
489. MARICA STAMENKOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
490. BOZIDAR CEPIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
491. JEZDIMIR NESIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
492. DJURKA NESIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
493. BOSILJKA PUCKOVIC (about 60 years of age): From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
494. KRSTA JOVANOVIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
495. N. JOVANOVIC (name unknown): From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
496. KRISTINA JOVANOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
497. RATKO POPOVIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
498. ILIJA N. (family name not known): From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
499. JOVICA DJUKANOVIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
500. TOMISLAV SPASIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
501. The wife of MOMCILO STEFANOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
502. KOVILJKA ANDRIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
503. BOSILJKA RADANIR: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
504. RADMILO BOZDIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
505. RADIVOJE DRAKULOVIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
506. MILKA FURUNOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
507. ILIJA SIMIC: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
508. GORDANA JOVANOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
509. ROSA PETROVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
510. NATASA STANKOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
511. BORKA STOJKOVIC: From Prizren. The date when she was killed was not established.
512. STANISLAV MITIC (about 65 years old): From the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.

513. **JOVANKA MITIC (about 60 years old):** From the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
514. **RADOVAN JOVANOVIC (63 years old):** From the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
515. **MIHAJLO VELIMIROVIC:** From Orahovac. The date when he was killed was not established.
516. **TOMA MATIC:** From Orahovac. The date when he was killed was not established.
517. **DRAGUTIN SIMIC:** From Orahovac. The date when he was killed was not established.
518. **DUSAN DJINOVIC:** From Orahovac. The date when he was killed was not established.
519. **NIKOLA BJEGOVIC:** From Velika Hoca. The date when he was killed was not established.
520. **BUDIMIR BULIC:** From Velika Hoca. The date when he was killed was not established.
521. **MIROSLAV JOVANOVIC:** From Gnjilane. The date when he was killed was not established.
522. **LJUBOMIR MIHAJLOVIC:** From Gnjilane. The date when he was killed was not established.
523. **MILAN MAKSIMOVIC:** From Gnjilane. The date when he was killed was not established.
524. **ZORAN JANKOVIC (about 14 years old):** From Gnjilane. The date when he was killed was not established.
525. **DUSAN PETKOVIC:** From Gnjilane. The date when he was killed was not established.
526. **SASA KOSTIC:** From D. Budriga village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
527. **CEDOMIR DENIC:** From Pones village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
528. **MOMCILO ZIVKOVIC (about 20 years old):** From Zegra village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
529. **BOZIDAR LAZIC:** From Zegra village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
530. **DUSANKA LAZIC:** From Zegra village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
531. **BOZIDAR STOJANOVIC:** From the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
532. **BLAGICA NEDELJKOVIC:** From the village Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality. The date when she was killed was not established.
533. **NEBOJSA ZIVKOVIC:** From Cerge village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
534. **SRECKO KARADZIC:** From the village of Partes, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
535. **SLOBODAN JEVTIC:** From the village Labljane, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
536. **SAVA STOJANOVIC:** From the village Labljane, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
537. **VLADA DIMIC (about 55 years old):** From the village of Straza, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
538. **MILE STOJANOVIC:** From the village of G. Makres, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
539. **GORAN PRZIC:** From the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.

540. VELIBOR PRZIC (1939): From Zegra village, Gnjilane municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
541. MIROSLAV ANTIC: From the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
542. RADOVAN ANTIC: From the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
543. SLAVKO BOGDANOVIC-KOJIC (about 50 years old): From the village of Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
544. DOBRIVOJE STEVIC: From Vitina. The date when he was killed was not established.
545. SLOBODAN STEVIC: From the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
546. NOVICA ILIC (38 years old): From Kosovska Kamenica. The date when he was killed was not established.
547. NENAD ARSIC (1968): From Kosovska Kamenica. The date when he was killed was not established.
548. NEGOVAN ANTIC: From Kosovska Kamenica. The date when he was killed was not established.
549. ZIVORAD STOJANOVIC: From the village of Firiceja, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
550. SRBA N. (family name not known): From the village of Strezovce. The date when he was killed was not established.
551. MIROSLAV SPIRIC: From Vucitrn. He was killed in his apartment but the date was not estalished. After his death an Albanian family took occupancy of his apartment
552. MIODRAG (father's name Srboljub) STOJADINOVIC (about 28 years old): From the village of Oraovica, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
553. PLANIKA FILIC (62 years old): From Slovinj, Lipljan municipality. She was beaten in her house. She died of consequences of the beating on 17.10.1999 in a hospital in the FYR of Macedonia.
554. SLOBODAN JEFTIC: From the village of Labljane, Novo Brdo municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
555. ZIVOJIN PERIC: From the village of Trnjicevce, Novo Brdo municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
556. ALEKSANDAR BISTIC: He was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
557. MIRKA BJELIC: She was killed sometime in the course of 1999.
558. SAVKA DASIC: From the village of Donji Streoc. She was killed on 02.11.1999
559. NEBOJSA PAVLOVIC: From Velika Hoca. He was killed on 03.11.1999.
560. MIODRAG PERIC (1940): He was abducted on 20.10.1999 on the road to Gracanica. The date when he was killed was not established.
561. MOMCILO JOKSIMOVIC: From Kosovo Polje. The date when he was abducted and killed was not established. His body was found in Srbica.
562. ZORAN DUKIC: From Suvi Dol, Lipljan municipality. He was abducted on 02.11.1999. He was slaughtered. His body was found on the road between Suvi Dol and Laplje Selo by members of the KFOR.
563. MILENA RADOSAVLJEVIC (73 years old): She was beaten and died of the consequences on 10.11.1999 in Prizren.
564. MLADENOVIC ZORAN: drver of DP "Magistrala" - Pristina. Abducted on 25.11.1999 about 21,30h near Podujevo. Killed.
565. POPOVIC (name not known): From Prizren. He was killed on 26.11.1999 in his apartment.
566. MILISAV ILIC: He was killed in the village Binac, Vitina municipality, on 29.10.1999.

567. DRAGOSLAV BASIC: From Kosovo Polje. He was killed on 29.11.1999 in Pristina.
568. DARA LALOVIC: She was the last resident of the village Vitomirica, Pec municipality. Her body was found at the end of November 1999.
569. MLADJAN MARITASEVIC: From Orahovac where he was killed on 03.12.1999
570. BLAGICA VASIC (1957): From the village Cernica, Gnjilane municipality where she was killed on 03.12.1999
571-572. VINKO GERIC and his mother DOBRILA: They were killed on 06.12.1999 in Pristina in their apartment.
573. NEBOJSA ANTONIJEVIC (1960): From Gnjilane. He was arrested on 25.06. by members of the American contingent of KFOR who handed him over to Albanian terrorists. He was maltreated after what he died on 07.12.1999 in the Clinical Center in Nis.
574. ALEKSANDAR IVANOVIC (1945): From Pasjane village, Gnjilane municipality. He was killed on 12.12.1999 on Ugljare-Pasjane road.
575-576. Parents of DRAGAN ROMIC: From Lipljan. They were killed on 12.12.1999 by a bomb thrown on the house of their son.
577. ZIVAN SIMIC: He was abducted on 07.12.1999. His body was found near Brasaljce village, Gnjilane municipality.
578. ZORAN VUKICEVIC: He was severely wounded on 17.12.1999. He died on the way to the hospital near Suva Reka.
579. ZELJO RADONJIC: From Istok. He was killed at the beginning of January 2000 by Albanians led by a terrorist named "Ferik"
580. SLAVOLJUB RADUNOVIC: He was abducted on 17.12.1999. His body was found near the Pec Patriarchy on 02.01.2000.
581. BRANKO AKSIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
582. RELJA JACIMOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
583. CVETANA ORLOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
584. VELIMIR ARSIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
585. BLAGICA PESIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
586. BILJANA PIRIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
587. DAMIR RISTIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
588. BRANISLAVA STAMENOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
589. TOMISLAV STAMENKOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
590. DRAGOLJUB STANKOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
591. BRAJKO STOSIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
592. NEBOJSA TODOROVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
593. BOJAN TRAJKOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
594. JUGOSLAV TRAJKOVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
595. MIROSLAVA ZIVIC: Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.

596. **NATALIJA ZIVKOVIC:** Killed in the region of Gnjilane, but when he was killed was not established.
597. **MIKI MAZIC:** He was killed at the beginning of January 2000 in Klina.
598. **LJUBOMIR VRCELJ:** From Prizren. He was killed on 06.01.2000.
599. **RODOLJUB GASIC:** He was killed on 09.01.2000 in Gnjilane in front of his house.
600. **LJUBINKO NOJIC (1940, father):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. He was abducted and then killed on 16.01.2000.
601. **BRANKO NOJIC (1970, son):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. He was abducted and then killed on 16.01.2000.
602. **BLAGOJE NOJIC (1967, cousin):** From the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. He was abducted and then killed on 16.01.2000.
603. **DANILO DJORDJEVIC:** From the village of Nikolicevo, Zajecar municipality. He was killed near the village of Surlane, Gnjilane municipality on 29.01.2000.
604. **PLANA RAJKOVIC:** From the village of Suvo Grlo. She was killed on 02.02.2000 on Kosovska Mitrovica-Suvo Grlo road, in Cubrelj, Srbica municipality.
605. **BUDIMIR JOVANOVIC:** From the village of Suvo Grlo. He was killed on 02.02.2000 on Kosovska Mitrovica-Suvo Grlo road, in Cubrelj, Srbica municipality.
606. **BRANISLAV ZIVIC (1937):** From Gnjilane where he was killed on 04.02.2000 in his apartment.
607. **MITRA VASIC (65 years old):** From the village Klobukar, Novo Brdo municiplaity. She perished in a fire that was set up on 14.02.2000.
608. **ZORAN ZIVIC (1947):** He was killed on 18.02.2000 in village Gornja Gusterica, Lipljan municipaliaty, on the facility called "Borovnjak".
609. **RADOJICA TRAJKOVIC (1957):** He was killed on 18.02.2000. in village Gornja Gusterica, Lipljan municipality, on facility called "Borovnjak".
610. **DRAGAN JOVANOVIC (1960):** From the village of Susica, Pristina municipality. He was killed on 18.02.2000 near village of Glavnik, Podujevo municipality
611. **JOSIF VASIC (38 years old):** From Gnjilane. He was killed on 26.02.2000 on the centre of Gnjilane.
612. **MILE RASIC:** From Orahovac. He was abducted at the end of February and then killed.
613. **DRAGAN SPASOJEVIC:** From Kosovska Mitrovica. He was killed on 07.03.2000 in Kosovska Mitrovica.
614. **VLASTIMIR ANTIC:** From Orahovac. Abducted at the end of February 2000. Killed.
615. **SRDJAN PERIC (1974):** From the village Donja Brnjica, Pristina municipality. He was killed on 11.03.2000, near village of Mazgit, Obilic municipality.
616. **RADOJKO BRADOCEVIC:** From Prizren. He was killed on 12.03.2000.
617. **DOBRIVOJE STOJANOVIC (about 40 years old):** From Gnjilane. He was killed on 09.04.2000 in Gnjilane.
618. **SINISA MARKOVIC:** From Gracanica. He was killed on 21.04.2000 near the village of Mramor, Pristina municipality.
619. **STOJANKA STOJANOVIC (about 65 years old):** From Gnjilane. Her body was found in her apartment.
620. **MILORAD PERIC (50 years old):** He was killed 29.04.2000, near the village of Pasjane, in the facility Medjuluzje, Gnjilane municipality.
621. **ZIVKO STOLIC (67 years old):** From the village of Klokot, Vitina muncipality. He was killed on 06.05.2000.

622. PETAR TOPOLJSKI: Translator in UNMIK. He was abducted on 08.05.2000, near of the village Krpimer, Podujevo municipality and then was killed.
623. APOSTOL RAKIC: From the village of Vrbovac, Vitina municipality. Albanians terrorists were shut to Rakic and wounded him on 01.04.2000 on the Mogila-Vrbovac road. Representatives of KFOR informed his family on 18.05.2000 that he died in the hospital of Skoplje.
624. DRAGAN PERIC (78 years old): From the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality. He was killed on 19.05.2000 in the village of Gojbulja.
625. VLADIMIR IVIC (1950): From Vitina. He was killed on 24.05.2000 by Albanian terrorists in front of his house.
626. MILOS PETROVIC (5 years old): He was killed on 28.05.2000 in the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality. He perished in a fire that was set up by Albanian terrorist. Then were also killed Trifunovic Tihomir and Vasic Vojin, and were wounded Stolic Zoran and Jankovic Petko.
627. TIHOMIR TRIFUNOVIC: He was killed on 28.05.2000 in the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality.
628. VOJIN VASIC: He was killed on 28.05.2000 in the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality.
629. MILUTIN TRAJKOVIC: From the village of Babin Most, Obilic municipality.He was killed on 31.05.2000.
630. LEPTERKA MARINKOVIC (67 years old): From the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality. She was killed on 01.06.1999.
631. VLASTIMIR MIRIC: From the village Batuse, Kosovo Polje municipality. He was killed on 02.06.2000 on the road between the village Preovce, Pristina municipality and the village Ugljare, Kosovo Polje municipality. At the same occasion was also killed S. Dimic, while three pesons were wounded.
632. SLAVISA DIMIC: From the village Batuse, Kosovo Polje municipality. He was killed on 02.06.2000 on the road between the village Preovce, Pristina municipality and the village Ugljare, Kosovo Polje municipality. At the same occasion V.Miric was also killed and three persons wounded.
633. BOZIDAR MARKOVCEVIC: Abducted on 23.06.2000 about 14,00h in the village Susice, Strpce municipality. Killed.
634. KICA MILANOVIC:(about 50 years old): He was killed on 25.06.2000 about 15,00h in Kosovo Polje in front of his house.

Non-identified Serbs and Montenegrins who were killed

1-4. FOUR NN PERSONS: They were killed on 13.06.1999 in Vranjevac neighborhood in Pristina.
5-7. THREE NN PERSONS: They were killed on 13.06.1999 on Pristina-Lukare road.
8-9. TWO NN PERSONS: They were killed on 13.06.1999 in Suva Reka.
10. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 13.06.1999 in Dulje village, Suva Reka municipality.
11. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 13.06.1999 in Pristina
12. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 14.06.1999 in Gatnje village, Urosevac municipality.
13-17. FIVE NN PERSONS: Their massacred bodies were found on 17.06.1999 in Brnjaca villlage.

18-21. FOUR NN PERSONS: They were killed in the night between 19/20.06.1999 in Berivojce village, Kosovska Mitrovica.
22-23. TWO NN PERSONS: They were killed on 20.06.1999 near Batlava village, Podujevo municipality.
24-26. THREE NN PERSONS: They were killed on 22.06.1999 in Belo Polje village, Pec municipality.
27-46. TWENTY NN PERSONS: Mostly the elderly. They were killed at the beginning of July 1999 in Istok.
47. ONE NN PERSON: From Vrbovac village. Killed on 21.07.1999 in Ravniste village, Vitina municipality.
48. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 21.07.1999 at the little green market in Pristina.
49. ONE NN PERSON: Found with body and head massacred on 29.07.1999 in Kozarevo village, Zvecan municipality.
50. ONE NN WOMAN - about 35 years old: She was found dead on 15.08.1999 in Landovica village, Prizren municipality.
51-59. NINE NN PERSONS: Their bodies were found in the area of Ugljare village, Gnjilane municipality on 24.08.1999.
60-109. FIFTY NN PERSONS: They were killed in the course of August 1999 in the area of Drenovac village, Klina municipality. It was forbidden that they be buried.
110. ONE NN PERSON: Killed at the end of August 1999 in Prizren.
111. ONE NN PERSON: A Serb from Macedonia. He was killed at the end of August 1999 in Prizren.
112-134. TWENTY THREE NN PERSONS: They were killed in Musutiste village, Suva Reka municipality, by terrorists headed by Dervis and Ilijaz Kadoli.
135-174. FORTY NN PERSONS: They were found at the end of August in a limekiln in Tomance village, Istok municipality, near the place called "Stocno groblje"
175. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 03.09.1999 in Ulpijana neighborhood in Pristina.
176-190. FIFTEEN NN PERSONS: Their bodies were found in a mass grave at the beginning of September 1999, in "Cenan Cesma" neighborhood near Gnjilane.
191-192. TWO NN PERSONS: They were killed on 06.09.1999 at the main road Gnjilane-Bujanovac.
193. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 14.09.1999 near Grizime village, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
194. ONE NN PERSON: Killed in Pristina in the period from 18 to 25 September 1999 in a taxi.
195. ONE NN PERSON: Stabbed to death with a knife in Pristina in the period from 18 to 25 September 1999.
196-197. FATHER AND SON (names and family name not known): From Slivovo village, Pristina municipality. Their bodies were found at the end of September 1999 near Gnjilane.
198-208. ELEVEN NN PERSONS: Their bodies were found in the period from 10 June to beginning October 1999 in the area of Istok municipality.
209-210. TWO NN PERSONS: Their bodies were found at the beginning of October 1999 in Bistrica river, in "Kokaric" neighborhood in Pec.
211-215. FIVE NN PERSONS: Their bodies were found on 13.10.1999 in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica.
216. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 16.10.1999 in Stitarica village, Vucitrn municipality.
217. ONE NN PERSON: Killed on 24.10.1999.

218-237. TWENTY NN PERSONS: They were killed at the end of October and their bodies were found at the orthodox cemetery in Istok, in Tucep and Sinaje village, Istok municipality and in Ivaja village, Kacanik municipality.
238. ONE NN PERSON: A refugee from Croatia. (It is supposed that his name might be Djiklic Milorad). He was killed in Orahovac sometime in the course of 1999.
239. ONE NN PERSON: From Istok. Killed sometime in the course of 1999.
240-241. TWO NN PERSONS: Perished in a house that was set on fire sometime in Pec.
242-243. TWO NN WOMEN: Massacred sometime in the course of 1999 in Suva Reka.
244-246. THREE NN PERSONS: They were killed on 04.12.1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.

Members of national minorities, ethnic groups and foreign nationals who were killed[1]

1. **DJALJALJ JAKUPI:** From Kosovska Mitrovica where he was killed on 10.06.1999.
2. **MUHAMED DJORKADIJU:** From Pec. The date when he was killed was not established.
3. **FETIJU HOTI**
4. **MUHEDIN JANUZI:** His body was found on 13.06.1999 near the bridge over Ibar river, near Kosovska Mitrovica.
5. **HAKIJA MISINI:** His body was found on 13.06.1999 near the bridge over Ibar river, near Kosovska Mitrovica.
6. **MUSA AVDI (1949):** He was severely injured on 14.06.1999 in Urosevac. He died on 15.06.1999 of the consequences of the injuries.
7-15. **IMER ZULFIJU and EIGHT MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY:** They were slaughthered at the beginning of July.
16-24. **NINE MEMBERS OF BUNGU SEJDIJA'S FAMILY:** From Suva Reka. They were killed at the beginning of July.
25. **FETAH FETAHU:** His body was found on 31.07.199 near Konculj village.
26. **DRITA VOCA:** Killed on 03.08.1999.
27. **AGIM MUSLIJA:** Killed on 03.08.1999.
28. **SEFCET N.** His body was found on 24.08.1999 in Mala Jablanica village, Pec municipality.
29-30. **RAMADAN RAHMANI (1928) AND MEVLJIJA RAHMANI (1930):** They were killed in the night between 21/22.08.1999 in their house in Prizren.
31. **IDRIZ RAMO:** From Pec. He was killed in August 1999 near Radonjicko lake, Decani municipality.
32. **SINAN MUSAJ:** From Gornje Streoce, Decani muncipality. He was killed in August 1999, near Radonjicko lake, Decani municipality.

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[1] There are among these persons traffic inspectors, members of political parties registered in Serbia or in the FR of Yugoslavia, heads of municipalities, policemen from MUP of Serbia, etc. - persons from the black list of Albanian terrorists due to their "cooperation with the regime in Serbia".

33. BALJAJ N: From Istinic village. He was killed in August, near Radonjicko lake, Decani municipality.
34. IBUS KLOKOCI: He was killed in September in Pristina.
35. SELIM TOPOJANI: From the village of Sopotnica, he was abducted at the beginning of June and killed at the beginning of October.
36. ZUHO BEHLJULJI: From Lipljan where he was slaughtered on 05.07.1999.
37. LJATIF LJULJAJ: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
38. ISAK KASTRATI: From Prizren. The date when he was killed was not established.
39. TUN KOLDJERAJ: From Zjum village, Pristina. He was abducted at the beginning of October 1999. His body was found mid-December 1999.
40. RAMO RAMCAJ: He was killed at the beginning of November 1999 in Ljubovo village, Istok municipality.
41. MEDIJA (family name not known): He was killed on 20.12.1999 in Vitina.
42. REMZI DZOKAJ: From Kosovska Mitrovica. He was killed in the period from 21 to 31.12.1999.
43. BAHRI NIK: From Kosovska Mitrovica. He was killed in the period from 08 to 14.01.2000.
44. IMER IKA: From Belgrade. He was killed in the period from 22. to 29.01.2000 in village Djonaj, Prizren municipality.
45. MEJDI SEJDIJA: From Urosevac. He was killed on 10.02.1999 in Urosevac.
46. JANUZI DANUS: He was killed on 10.02.2000 in Vitina.
47. AZEM HALITI: Abducted on 18.06.1999 in the village Donje Nerodimlje. Urosevac municipality. He was died on 15.06.1999.
48. DJINAJ LJUZ: Catolic, from Klina. He was killed on 18.06.1999 in Klina in front of his local.
49. NEDZAT DZELJADIN (1951): He was killed on 25.06.1999 near by his apartment in Pristina.
50-51. MUAREM (about 30 years old) and DJAFER (about 20 years old) KLIMENTA:
52. SADIK TOPALI: Prosecutor of Municipal court in Pristina, he was killed on 15.12.1999 in front of the house where he was lived.
53. ISA HETA: He was killed at the end of May 2000 in the village Varos Selo, Urosevac municipality.
54. GEORGI STEFANOV (1951): A national from the FYR of Macedonia. He was killed on 10.06.1999 on Urosevac-Djeneral Jankovic road.
55. STOJMEN DIMITRIJEVSKI (1931): A national from the FYR of Macedonia. He was killed on 10.06.1999 on Urosevac-Djeneral Jankovic road.
56-57. SALIJA (son) and KADRIJA (father) family name unknown: From the village Josanica, Klina municipality. They were killed on 17.06.1999.
58. SOFIJA CAKALI: From the village Drenovac, Klina municipality. She was killed on 17.06.1999.
59. SEJDI METAJ: He was killed in Klina in June 1999.
60. IMER BAJRAJ (about 65 years old): The sick person from the village Bic, Klina municipality. He was killed on 21.06.1999 on the playground in the centre of the village.
61. N. ABAZI: From the village Drznik. He was killed in June 1999.
63-63. HALIM HALITAJ and HIS BROTHER: From the village Klinavac, Klina municipality. They were killed in June 1999 in Klina.

64-65. VAJDIN (1937) and ABIBA (1940) SAFETI: From Suva Reka. Abducted on 19.06.1999. After four months theirs son got information about theirs death.
66. FATIMA DASIC: She was killed between 17-20.06.1999 in the village Rudice, Klina municipality, together with her husband Dragutin by group of terrorist headed by Amadjekaj Alija with his brother.
67-68. ZUMBERAJ IMER and HIS YOUNGER BROTHER: From the village Zac, Istok municipality. They were killed at the end of June 1999 by Cetaj Saipa, from the village Trbuhovac, Mehmetaj Osmana, from the village Zablace, Paljokaj Marka, from the village Djurakovac and Gasi Muharema, from the village Drenje, Istok municipality.
69-70. HAMDIJA and IFETA BEGOVIC: From Pec. They were abducted on 09.07.1999 by six armed members of "KLA" and after that " were killed in front of the bridge "Sahat Kula.
71. DJUMRET SKENDERI: From Prizren. He was killed on 15.07.1999 in Prizren by Albanian terrorist.
72. LJULJZIM GASI: From Prizren. He was killed on 29.07.1999 in Prizren.
73. TUNIC PETAR: From Letnica village, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
74. PROKA DAKIC: From Sasare village, Vitina municipality. The date when he was killed was not established.
75. RESAD HAJDARPASIC: From Pec. He was killed at the beginning of October in Pec.
76. N. MURIC: From Pec. He was killed at the beginning of October in Pec.
77-78. Husband and Wife BEGANOVIC: From Pec. They were killed at the beginning of October in Pec.
79. HAMZA ROSIC: From Pec. Killed at the beginning of October in Pec.
80. ADEM SIJARIC: From Vitomirica village. He was killed on 15.10.1999 in Pec.
81. N. DIBRANI: He was killed on 19.06.1999 in Lipljan.
82. RAMIZ DJOGOVIC: From Vitomirica, Pec municipality. He died in December 1999 of consequences of inflicted injuries.
83. LIDIJA OMERAGIC: From Klina. She was killed around 10 January 2000. Her body was found near Orahovac.
84-87. ARDIJAN (1980), ANIFA (1941), SEZAIR (1941) AND DJULJA (1917) SKENDERI: They were killed on 11.01.2000 in Prizren.
88. MUHAMED HUDUTI: From Prizren. He was killed on 11.02.2000.
89. MENDUH ASLANI: From the village of Vraniste, Gora municipality. He was killed at the beginning of February 2000.
90. FEHMI SKREJ: From the village of Zlopek, Pec municipality.He was killed about 20.03.2000.
91. SECIRI GASI: From the village of Rogovo, Djakovica municipality. He was killed on 30.03.2000. in his village, when was also killed one NN person - Roma
92. NEDZMIJA AGUSI: From Gnjilane. She was killed on 29.04.2000. in Gnjilane when Albanian terrorists threw explosive devices at his house.
93. MORINA DAUT: Killed on 20.03.2000. near Gnjilane
94. MILJAIM DJAKOLI. Killed o 10.05.2000. in the village Trnava, Podujevo municipality.

Killed but non-identified members of national minorities and ethnic groups

1-4. FOUR NN PERSONS - ALBANIANS: Their bodies were found on 13.06.1999 near the bridge over Ibar river, near Kosovska Mitrovica.
5. ONE NN PERSON - ALBANIAN: Killed on 17.06.1999 in Pristina.
6-8. THREE NN PERSONS - ALBANIANS (brothers of Saban Berisa): Killed at the end of June in Djakovica, along with three Serbs.
9-12. FOUR NN PERSONS - ALBANIANS: Fuad Saban and Sadrija Fejzulahu from Presevo have reported that 4 persons were killed on 13.07.1999.
13-17. FIVE NN PERSONS - CATHOLICS ALBANIANS: They were killed at the end of August in Djakovica.
18-20. THREE NN PERSONS - ALBANIANS: From Djakovica. They were killed at the beginning of September 1999 in Djakovica.
21. ONE NN PERSON - ALBANIAN: Killed in mid-November 1999 in Kosovska Kamenica.
22. ONE NN PERSON -ALBANIAN: Killed on 05.02.2000 on the main Lipljan-Urosevac road.
23. ONE NN PERSON - ROMA: Killed on 21.07.1999 in Pristina.
24. ONE NN PERSON - ROMA: Killed at the end of August 1999 in Prizren along with one NN Serb.
25. ONE NN PERSON - ROMA: Died on 06.10.1999 of consequences of inflicted wounds.
26-28. THREE NN PERSONS: One body was found on 12.10.1999 in Ibar river, near Socanica river, Leposavic municipality, while the two other bodies were found near the place called "Dudin Krs" in Kosovska Mitrovica municipality.
29. ONE NN PERSON - ROMA: Killed on 21.10.1999 in downtown Pristina.
30-31. TWO NN PERSONS - ETHNIC TURKS: Killed on 03.02.2000 in Kosovska Mitrovica.
32. ONE NN PERSON - ROMA: Killed on 30.03.2000. in the village of Rogovo, Djakovica municipality, when was also killed Seciri Gasi.

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E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/39
31 July 2000

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
Fifty-second session
Item 2 of the provisional agenda

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION UNDER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII)

Letter dated 28 July 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement by the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia* concerning real estate in the Serbian Province of Kosovo and Metohija.

I would like to ask you to have this statement issued as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under item 2 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed): Branko Brankovic

Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

Statement of the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia

The Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia wish to inform that all contracts of sale and purchase, concluded after 10 June 1999, between Albanians and displaced Serbs and Montenegrins and members of other national communities, related to real estate in Kosovo and Metohija shall be considered null and void bearing in mind that they were concluded contrary to the constitution and laws in force of the Republic of Serbia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1. The current situation in Kosovo and Metohija is characterized by the forced expulsion from the Province of more than 350,000 Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other non-Albanian ethnic communities, by lack of public law and order, lack of guarantees for physical and property safety of citizens, by illegal occupancy on the part of Albanians of all real estate. In such a situation there exist no conditions for freedom of expression by political parties, and consequently there exist neither conditions for conclusion of sale and purchase contracts for real estate given that all these contracts are being concluded under force - pressure, what represents the basis for invalidity of contracts.

2. These contracts have neither the necessary approval of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the law on special conditions for trade with real estate.

3. On the basis of the aforesaid, such "contracts" cannot be verified with the competent court nor can they be the basis for record into land registers.

The competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall continue to protect property rights of the citizens of Kosovo and Metohija in accordance with the constitution and laws of the Republic of Serbia and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

28 July 2000

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3 August 2000

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion
and Protection of Human Rights
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 7

HUMAN RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Report submitted by Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, on her visit to Mexico (28 January-14 February 2000)

Executive summary*

* The full text of the report is circulated as document E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/CRP.1 (in English only).

1. The visit of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (hereinafter Chairperson) to Mexico took place from 28 January to 14 February 2000 following an invitation by the Instituto Nacional Indigenista (INI) of the Ministry of Social Development. This invitation was extended to the Chairperson within the framework of a public statement by the Chairman of the Sub-Commission made on 24 August 1999 in the context of the consideration of the human rights situation in Mexico.

2. The human rights situation of the indigenous peoples of Mexico follows the trends of the overall human rights situation in the country with some particularities, especially regarding, in certain cases, extreme poverty and marginalization, land disputes, violence, forced displacement and oppression.

3. The political will expressed by the Government to improve the implementation of its international human rights obligations should be seen as a generally hopeful sign of respect for indigenous rights as well and should be commended and encouraged. It is obvious that political will cannot be translated into concrete results in people?s lives overnight. The Government needs to engage all State institutions and actors in a process of long-term transformation in favour of human rights. Political will and policy initiatives, including legislative reform, must be followed by sustained concrete steps of implementation and must be monitored by the Government, and accountability mechanisms must be established. In the last analysis, the evaluation of the commitment and human rights policies of the Government will be results-based.

4. The Chairperson recommends comprehensive legislative reform at the federal level regarding indigenous affairs, in order fully to incorporate and translate into specific laws Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization. The Chairperson regrets that such legislative reform is currently hostage to the stalemate in the implementation of the San Andrés accords and underlines that immediate and creative steps should be taken by the Government, the Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) , the legislative authorities and political parties to reverse this situation and to adopt urgently the relevant important legislation and administrative measures.

5. Regarding the conflict in Chiapas, the Chairperson recommends that the Government and the EZLN resume dialogue as soon as possible so that the San Andrés accords are implemented for the benefit of the indigenous peoples of Mexico and of all Mexicans. The parties could use the good offices of appropriate international facilitation in this process.

6. The Chairperson is deeply concerned over the militarization of indigenous areas, especially in Oaxaca, Chiapas and Guerrero, and the increasing use of the military for police functions. This situation provokes outbreaks of violence, an atmosphere of fear and gross violations of human rights, including the right to life and physical and mental integrity, the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right to be free from arbitrary arrest and detention.

7. The Chairperson is convinced that social issues should be solved through a democratic and genuinely participatory dialogue, rather than through oppression and militarization.

8. The Chairperson is concerned over reports of indigenous communities being deprived of their traditional lands and of indigenous lands being fragmented a situation that has often created tension and conflict, including within and between indigenous communities. The Chairperson expresses the hope that the Government of Mexico will take legislative and administrative measures to recognize indigenous lands, to demarcate these lands and to protect, duly and effectively, their unhindered use by indigenous communities.

9. The Chairperson commends the dynamic efforts and policy initiatives of the INI for the improvement of the economic and social conditions of indigenous communities and believes that many of these efforts have indeed borne fruit and produced important results. At the same time the Chairperson considers that the work and resources of the INI are not adequate to address the immense problems of indigenous communities and that many parts of the State structure must be fully mobilized to face these issues.

10. While economic, social and cultural rights are a matter of progressive implementation depending on the level of economic development of each country, it is clear that the Government of Mexico, like every Government, is responsible for undertaking sustained and systematic efforts for the enjoyment of these rights, using both its own means and, if those are not adequate, through the assistance of the international community. The Government?s giving priority to social development and its policy of decentralization are welcome. It is also recognized that the globalization of the world economy and the impact of internationally set prices for products such as coffee create difficulties for indigenous producers. Further efforts should be made by the Mexican administration and the competent international and regional institutions, including the European Union, to promote market research as that producers, including indigenous women producers, can sell their products at fair prices.

11. The principles underlying the right to development, as proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986, require more emphasis on the genuine participation of indigenous communities in making decisions regarding their own development, on equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing and employment, and on the fair distribution of income. The genuine and full participation of indigenous communities in the development process is still a challenge for the Government of Mexico. It is recommended that the competent authorities review the process of decision-making and fully involve indigenous communities in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development projects affecting their lives. Special measures need to be taken for the participation of women in the development processes, in particular to market their handiwork.

12. The Chairperson welcomes the good functioning in certain areas of self-administered indigenous communities, without governmental interference, and their recognition de jure or de facto. She is concerned, however, over allegations of governmental interference in other areas, particularly Chiapas and Guerrero, including the removal of indigenous authorities and their replacement by others selected by the government, as well as the phenomenon of "re-municipalization" which appears to undercut democratic processes. The Chairperson considers genuine participation by indigenous communities in the political life of the country to be crucial for their own development and for Mexico?s development, and for democracy overall. Where indigenous communities express the wish to administer their own affairs, this should be allowed by the Government, provided that such self-government takes place within the framework of international human rights principles and standards. It is also recommended that the practice of remunicipalization in indigenous areas be reviewed and revised to reflect the genuine and free will of indigenous communities.

13. In the area of economic and social rights, efforts are being made by the Government to improve the health and education of indigenous people. However, serious challenges still exist, especially in terms of malnutrition, and, in general, more resources appear to be needed in the health area. Sterilization of indigenous women, as a result of enforced practices or due to misinformation, is not only a serious violation of the right to health and of women?s reproductive health, but also of the right to physical integrity. The Government is strongly encouraged to investigate allegations of such practices and to eliminate them, wherever they may exist.

14. The Chairperson commends the efforts of the shelter for outpatient children in need of long-term treatment in Mexico City, Casa de los Mil Colores, and encourages national or international donors to provide financial support.

15. With respect to the right to education, the efforts of the Government to facilitate primary education for indigenous children, including by the establishment of centres for indigenous students, are commendable. However, bilingual education is not systematically pursued by the authorities. Sustained policy efforts and resources are needed to improve this area, especially in terms of teacher training, teachers' remuneration and bilingual educational materials.

16. Access by indigenous youth to secondary and tertiary education requires considerable improvement. It is recommended that the authorities consider adopting a pro-active policy in this area, including consideration of affirmative action in favour of indigenous youth in higher education.

17. The education of girls, a priority of the United Nations in the year 2000, needs further efforts. Beyond the official encouragement of the authorities - which is welcome and should continue - there is a fundamental role to be played also by indigenous community leaders, women?s organizations, community workers, church representatives and others in changing traditional mentalities which result in discrimination against indigenous girls and women in education.

18. The Chairperson considers the use of indigenous languages in the media extremely important for the preservation and development of indigenous cultures and encourages further efforts in this area. Especially in states where the indigenous population constitutes the majority or a considerable percentage of the population, the authorities should consider the broadcasting of television, as well as radio programmes in indigenous languages. This would appear appropriate, for example, in Yucatan, where the Maya language is spoken by the majority of the population. Mechanisms should be established for indigenous people to participate fully in the administration of cultural sites of their own cultural heritage. It has been applauded that the INI has encouraged and helped indigenous children and youth to be directly involved with the establishment of radio stations, their management, the preparation of educational programmes and of communications activities in general.

19. The system of administration of justice faces great challenges in Mexico, where indigenous people are affected by its problems and view it with mistrust. The Chairperson reiterates the appeals of other United Nations bodies and mechanisms regarding impunity enjoyed by the police and the army, excessive use of force by the police and the army, problems related to the language difficulties of non-Spanish-speaker, detention procedures, and the overall lack of transparency in judicial procedures as well as the lack of awareness by indigenous people of what constitutes a crime in Mexican law.

20. Religious conflicts are a reality in many indigenous communities, and are often complicated further by political or economic considerations. State, religious and indigenous authorities and all others concerned have the responsibility to foster tolerance, mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and freedom of religion or belief for all indigenous persons of any religion or any denomination.

21. The Chairperson supports the request of the Huichol people regarding the sacred site of Tatei Aramara in Nayarit that the navy stop using the area as a firing range. This request is based, inter alia, on the principle, adopted by the Working Group on Indegenous Populations and respected by many Governments, that indigenous cemeteries and other sacred sites should be respected and protected by Governments wherever they exist.

22. Regarding technical co-operation between the Government of Mexico and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Chairperson is convinced that the constructive exchange of views

between the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the leadership of Mexico and the timely conclusion and implementation of a memorandum of understanding should be vigorously pursued. The Chairperson expresses her appreciation for the openness of the Government of Mexico in discussing these matters and is convinced of the importance of technical cooperation in the long-term effort to improve institutions. The specific areas of technical cooperation identified by the Chairperson in connection with indigenous peoples include: enforced disappearances; paramilitary groups or groups of armed civilians; corruption, which affects many sectors of the public service and in particular, the administration of justice; drug-trafficking and the illicit transfer of arms; the use of force by the police and the military; training of police and prison officials; enhancing participatory processes for indigenous communities; the need for formal recognition and training of indigenous court interpreters and for the judicial police, the judiciary and its staff to be aware of their legitimate role; the need for awareness of basic constitutional, other legal, in particular penal, principles and provisions, as well as of fundamental human rights principles and standards on the pact of indigenous communities.

23. The displacement by force of the indigenous population appears to have multiple causes, an in-depth analysis being beyond the scope of this report. It is clear that religious conflicts, land conflicts, militarization and poverty are all part of the problem and each of these areas needs to be given an appropriate policy response, in accordance with the international human rights obligations of Mexico.

24. The Chairperson commends the Government of Mexico for generously providing a place of refuge for indigenous Guatemalans and others over the years, appreciates the opportunities for elementary education for Guatemalan children and youth provided by the competent authorities of Mexico and, in particular, welcomes the granting of Mexican citizenship to the Guatemalan indigenous refugees requesting it and the facilitation of the economic and social development of those indigenous communities.

25. The Chairperson expresses the fervent wish that the newly elected President and the Government and administration will make every effort, as soon as possible, to demonstrate political will and responsibility in taking legislative and administrative measures for the full implementation of the recommendations of the present report. They should also establish just and fair procedures, in accordance with the obligations and responsibilities provided by international humanitarian and human rights law, aimed at the prevention of violations of human rights and the effective protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples - indigenous and non-indigenous - of Mexico.

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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion
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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 5

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH REGARD TO WOMEN

Letter dated 7 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the decree* of the Republic of Azerbaijan on implementation of the national gender policy in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and the above-mentioned decree as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under item 5 of the agenda.

(Signed) Isfandiyar VAHABZADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY IN REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijani womankind with its magnanimity and purity and fidelity played an exceptional role in the living of our society, the formation for national and moral values system of our nation. An artistic reflection of beautiful feminine characters, distinguishing with high morality is given in the patterns of public works, in our ancient legends and dastans (epic poems). Feminine characters described in "Kitabi Dede Korgud", which is the fundamental book of our morality, still serve with their dignity to the triumph of human ideals.

Azerbaijan reality had given poets and thinkers a rich historical material for laudation of woman as a source of life and personification of wisdom. Genius Nizami in his compositions created characters of such female-sovereigns as Mekhinbanu and Nushaba, and legendary Fitne, and seven beauties. Mausoleum of Momine khatun erected by outstanding architect Adjemi Nakhchivani, is not only an imposing monument, but a brilliant demonstration of our nation's respect to womankind. In Medieval Ages that were important phase in the development of Azerbaijani culture and science, activities of Azerbaijani womankind had been done for preservation and enrichment of national and cultural traditions of our nation. Poetical majlises of Mekhseti Gandjevi, who was one of the prominent figures in poetry of the twelfth century, glorified the name of Azerbaijani woman far beyond the bounds of Motherland.

Names of political and states people - mothers and wives and daughters of Azerbaijani rulers, such as of Gatiba khanim, the wife of Gizil Arslan, Mekhrdjan khanim - the wife of Uzbek khan, Mekhinbanu - the daughter of Ismail Khatayi Shah, Peri khanim, the wife of Shirvanshah Khalilullah, Kheyransa Beyim, the mother of Shah Abbas, legendary Tuti Bike and others are recalled with great respect.

The XIX-Th century is characterized by activity and great creative successes of womankind in Azerbaijan. Works of Khurshud Banu Natavan, Aga Beyim Aga Adjemi, Gonchebeyim, and Fatma khanim Kamina, Shahnigyar Garabagi, and others also attract attention. Political and economical and cultural processes, have taken place in Azerbaijan since that century, had given high-power pulse to enlightenment of women and their more active participation in common living. Creation of secular theatre, democratic press and schools in native language, schools for girls and feminine gymnasiums had opened new horizons for comprehensive development of Azeri women. Important place in that period, along with enlightenment, had been given to charity. Female charity societies, created by Govkhar khanim Gadjar, Hamida khanim Javanshir, Nigyar khanim Shikhlnskaya, Mesma khanim Talyshinskaya, Saltanat khanim Ahmedova were making a great deal of work.

Majestic monument of that period, the Tazapir had also been built by Nabat khanim Ashurbeyly-Rzayeva, as one of those charity actions. As a logical result of that work, for the first time in our history, women were enfranchised.

During the period of Soviet authority Azerbaijani womankind had also passed through the extremely difficult and glorious path. Female emancipation, liquidation of illiteracy among women at the earliest possible dates, junction of women to the professions of teacher, doctor, engineer and poet, possession of the equal rights with men and possibility for realization of their talents and abilities in the society had become the main achievements of that period.

The year 1921 went down in history of Azerbaijan as the first Woman's Convention year. The convention's main idea, where Nariman Narimanov gave a report, was the concept of woman's liberation. Great work had been done in the field of enlightenment of Azerbaijani women and the growth of their public activity for a very short time since convention. Pre-school training institution that was created in 1921, one year later was transformed into the Higher Feminine Teacher's Training University. The first woman's club, created by the initiative of Jeyran Bayramova, had played important role in the development of woman's movement during that period. Publication of the "Sharg gadiny"(Oriental woman) magazine in 1923 became a significant event in the history of woman's movement in Azerbaijan.

World War II gave impulse to wider attraction of women to labor. Women substituted men who left for war, in the several fields. During that period Leila Mamedbekova, Zuleyha Seidamedova and Sona Nuriyeva who were the women pilots and Shovket Salimova who was a shipping captain appeared in Azerbaijan. Our women doughtily fought on the front line, demonstrated the working valor and the selflessness in home front. These all are the unforgettable pages in the history of woman's movement in Azerbaijan.

Progress of Azerbaijani women during the Soviet authority in the fields of science and culture is a ponderable demonstration, argumentative of their great talent and diligence. The skilled masters at theatrical scene - Marzia Davudova, Fatma Gadri, Hokuma Gurbanova, Munavver Kalantarli, Barat Shekinskaya, Leila Badirbayly, Nasiba Zeynalova, Shafiga Mamedova and Amalya Panahova, Azerbaijani ballet stars - Gamar Almaszadeh, Leila Vekilova and Rafiga Akhundova, our favorite singers - Shovket Mamedova, Agigat Rzayeva, Shovket Alekperova, Sara Gadimova, Rubaba Muradova, Fatma Mekhraliyeva, Tukezban Ismailova and Zeynab Khanlarova, our prominent composers - Agabadji Rzayeva, Shafiga Akhundova, Firangiz Alizadeh.
Our eminent women artists, such as Vadjiya Samedova, Reykhan Topchibasheva, Gulli Mustafayeva, Elmira Shahtahtinskaya, Maral Rahmanzadeh, made a vast contribution into the development of our national culture. Women poets and writers of Azerbaijan - Nigyar Rafibeyli, Mirvarid Dilbazi, Medina Gulgyun, Hokuma Billuri, Aziza

Jafarzadeh, Kanimana Azizbeyly had also left an ineffaceable scent in the evolution of Azeri literature.

Azerbaijani woman's conventions that took part in 1957, 1967 and 1972 also played an important role in the evolution of Azerbaijani woman's movement, for being more organized.

In the XX-th century Azerbaijani women, in a short space of time passed the path of evolution equal to centenaries. There had been made the drastic changes in their position in society, public life and family.

Stereotypes shaped in the Soviet period, along with achievements, in a number of cases left out of account the national and traditional peculiarities, the characters that peculiar to women. A number of factors in the Soviet concept on solution of gender issues and their development, were set aside. Forms and index of occupancy were stirred up and there was forgotten the quality of work and its compliance to the internal needs of womankind, and the possibility to show the potential in work.

Azerbaijani women were in the first ranks of upholders, following the path of independence. Women were taking part in complex processes, which have been taking place in our republic since 1988 equally with men. There were women also, among the victims of sanguinary tragedy that was made by the Soviet troops in Baku and other cities and regions of the republic, January 19 and 20, 1990. The journalist Salatin Askerova and Gultekin Askerova, the doctor, perished at the Karabakh front line are National Heroes of Azerbaijan and had become the symbol of selflessness for a new period. There is a great deal of women among a million of citizens of Azerbaijan, forcedly expatriated by Armenian aggressors from their homeland as a result of occupation of 20% of Azerbaijan land. The main problems, caused by the consequences of the Karabakh war, settled on the shoulders of mothers, sisters and brides. In the course of existent complex of social and political processes in the republic Azeri women, at every turn appealing to the peace and serenity, were always speaking from the positions of nationality.

The first Constitution of an independent Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted in 1995 assigned the equal rights for men and women created the legal basis for its active participation in the process of democratic state creation.

Seizing the process of democratization, taking place in our society, women in a short time created women societies, meeting the requirements of a new period. As their main aim, the women organizations implementing activities in the national scale mark out improvements in the status of womankind in Azerbaijan, solution of its social and economical problems and other issues. And now more and more new women organizations are being formed, and existent organizations extend their field of activities.

In the period of preparation for the 4th World Women Conference, which took place in Beijing in 1995, National Women Committee, functioning in Azerbaijan prepared and submitted a nation-wide report to the Beijing conference. After conference the debates and conferences concerned with nation-wide platforms of activity took place there. On the 30th of June 1995 Republic of Azerbaijan undertook the proper commitments joining to the UN Convention "On the elimination of all forms of discrimination against to women". A huge work had been done in the field of implementation of principles and recommendations, mentioned in its documents within five years passed after the Beijing conference, and proper UN structures submitted reports about that.

Statistic data, obtained as a result of realization of Decree on women representation in different fields of activity, in some ministries and institutions and companies, and in the system of public administration on the whole demonstrated that only 5 heads of executive authority of cities and regions, out of more than 80 are women. And even in state structures and different professional spheres where the majority of employees are women, they are faintly represented on the decision-making positions. There are 5 departments on education and 8 departments on public health where the overwhelming numbers of employees are women, and which are headed by women.

The legislative acts, decisions and resolutions, adopted on different levels in the Republic and particularly decisions, adopted in the Cabinet of Ministers, certain ministries and departments often don't pass through the expertise from the standpoints of gender politics requirements.

Period of post-restoration of Azerbaijan's national independence set the new aims and tasks for women. Formation of the market economy and reforms implemented in the different sectors of our country and the work, induced to boost the activity of citizens in formation of civil society require the acceleration of the role of women in society. Thereupon there should be mentioned that provision of equal rights to women often is not implemented by virtue of absence of the real equal oppórtunities.

Necessity of women problems solution was emphasized at the first Azerbaijan women convention, which took place in September 25, 1998. Convention had demonstrated that in course of complex social and political processes, which had taken place in the Republic, Azerbaijani women are always speaking from the positions of nationality and had demonstrated that there was much work to do in the field of acceleration of women role in the society.

With a view to provide in practice equality between women and men and particularly for their representation in the system of public administration on proper level I ordain the following:

1. To provide an equal representation of women and men on the supervisory level in all state structures of the Republic of Azerbaijan, taking into account a field of activity.

2. To prepare a statistical information up to international standards on the women status in the republic by the State Committee on Statistics, jointly with the State Committee on women issues.

3. Charge the Cabinet of Ministers:

- Assure in practice, in the network of implemented economical reforms, creation of equal opportunities for women, on a par with men, guided by the requirements of a gender policy;

- With a view to provide employment for female refugees and internally displaced persons to prepare and implement the employment programme;

- With a view to enforce the women rights protection and submit the certain amendments and annexes in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan, to analyze the acting legislation and to make suggestions on that;

- Annually up to the 1st of March submit the report on the course of implementation of the current Decree;

- Solve the other issues arising from the current Decree.

Heydar Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
06/03/2000, Baku
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Agenda items 2, 4 and 12 (b) (i)

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION UNDER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII)

THE REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

REVIEW OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELDS WITH WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS BEEN OR MAY BE CONCERNED

REVIEW OF ISSUES NOT PREVIOUSLY THE SUBJECT OF STUDIES BUT WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAD DECIDED TO EXAMINE

IMPLICATIONS OF HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 8 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith,* the document entitled "The Damage Sustained by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia due to the Dismemberment of the

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* The annex is reproduced as received, in English only.

Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, United Nations and European Union sanctions and the NATO aggression".

I would like to ask you kindly to have this document published as an official document of the fifty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights under agenda items 2, 4 and 12 (b) (i).

(Signed) Branko BRANKOVIC

Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA DUE TO THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, UNITED NATIONS AND EUROPEAN UNION SANCTION AND THE N A T O AGGRESSION

Prior to the so-called Yugoslav crisis, Yugoslavia was ahead of any other European country in transition in the pursuit of economic and social reforms. However, the dismemberment of the former Yugoslavia, the sanctions and the NATO aggression put a stop to the overall thrust of its development and hindered a stable and dynamic economic growth, based on an export-oriented strategy and domestic resources. The FR of Yugoslavia was suspended from the United Nations system and international economic and financial organizations and institutions and isolated from, and denied access to, international markets of goods and capital. The migration of educated professionals diminished its scientific and research potentials. Its citizens had their right to development, as well as many other basic rights, such as the humanitarian right (supply of food, energy or drugs), the right to communication with the international community, to international scientific, technological and educational-cultural cooperation or the right to a healthy environment denied.

In the social sphere, unemployment soared and the living standard of the population was drastically reduced. Wages, pensions and social benefits plummeted. In addition to a negative impact on the living and social standards, the real fall of income created problems in the market supply and accounted for the rise of gray economy which affected the market of goods and services, money flows, as well as the job market.

Despite a reduced social product, the FR of Yugoslavia has continued to provide, at no small cost to its own population, a high level of humanitarian assistance to almost one million of refugees who fled the former Yugoslav republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia) and displaced persons from Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

Beset by recurrent problems and continuous difficulties, the economy of the FR of Yugoslavia has performed over the past 10 years at the level 50 per cent lower than the one in 1991. The forcible secession of the republics of the former SFR of Yugoslavia (1991-1992), Security Council sanctions (1992-1996), the sanctions of the European Union (since 1998) and the NATO aggression (1999) impeded the realization of the usual, realistically expected and possible economic growth and development and the increase of social product and hindered the

rise of the living standard of the population, preventing normal work of people and the economic activity of the country, as well as a free exchange of goods and other forms of cooperation in the world market and the flow of revenue on that account. They also accounted for the drastic fall of the BNP from US$ 2,735 in 1990 to US$ 1,300 in 1999 and for the unemployment of a large number of workers and professionals.

The FR of Yugoslavia has been denied membership in the International Monetary Fund and has not been assessed a quota (the latest 1995 assessment amounted to SDR 467,7 million) even though it accepted the division of the IMF quota of the former SFR of Yugoslavia. For the loans granted in the period between 1992 and 30 June 2000, the FR of Yugoslavia owes the International Monetary Fund SDR 97,8 million (55,6 million the principal, 42,2 million the accrued interest), which it could not repay due to its membership status.

The FR of Yugoslavia is not a member of the World Bank and its affiliations (IFC, IDA), either, as the membership in these institutions is contingent on the membership in the International Monetary Fund. However, it does owe about US$ 1,2 billion to the World Bank on account of previous loans, which, with the interest accrued since 1992 when its membership in the World Bank ceased, amounts to US$ 1,6 billion.

Sanctions have affected various sectors of the economy of the FR of Yugoslavia drastically and in a variety of ways: participation of industry in the creation of social product has been reduced from 43 per cent to 35 per cent; the value of export diminished by 74,3 per cent, the value of imports by 55,8 per cent, the use of capacities in food processing industry has been reduced by 40 per cent; the value of agricultural exports by 60 per cent; a rigorous embargo on oil and oil products accounted for deficient use of refineries and the resultant fuel shortages interrupted economic activities and created problems in traffic and transportation, the supply of goods and services and in the heating of schools, hospitals, public institutions and private homes. The sanctions also prevented the FR of Yugoslavia from addressing technological superannuation in a timely fashion, while difficulties in maintaining equipment and procuring spare parts threatened minimum air traffic safety. Yugoslav planes and ships have been seized and the overall volume of cargo transported on Yugoslav freighters diminished by more than 80 per cent. The introduction of sanctions accounted for the suspension of the FR of Yugoslavia from the TIR Convention, making the operation of foreign hauliers in the Yugoslav territory and the operation of Yugoslav hauliers in Europe very difficult. The volume of services in passenger traffic diminished by 55 per cent and in cargo haulage by 67 per cent, while the refusal to issue

SEMT permits to Yugoslav companies has made them uncompetitive on the European market. Dearth of financial resources decelerated road maintenance and construction dynamics, making the FR of Yugoslavia less and less competitive on the European road market.

The sanctions also accounted for the reduction of the volume of the country's trade with other countries and for the loss of competitiveness of Yugoslav companies on the world market. This changed the structure of Yugoslav trade, in particular in the export sector, dominated increasingly by traditional commodities, such as raw materials, agricultural products, textiles and/or metallurgical products which, as a rule, are priced less on the world market. Export of products of a higher phase of processing is hindered by the technological superannuation of the Yugoslav economy, which renders Yugoslav goods less competitive. Conversely, Yugoslav processing industry remains highly dependent on imports, particularly from European countries.

The overall volume of foreign trade has been reduced by 63,9 per cent (exports by 74,2 per cent, imports by 55,8 per cent), which has accounted for the fall of foreign exchange revenues and the rise of unemployment.

In addition to bringing death to its population, the NATO aggression on the FR of Yugoslavia from 24 March to 9 June 1999 brought about a drastic deterioration of the country's economic situation. The infrastructure of the country, its bridges and flyovers, roads and railroads, its energy sources and transmission facilities, its refineries and other industrial plants, radio and television transmitters and the communication network, its health and education institutions, cultural sites and religious shrines and the homes of its people have been destroyed or heavily damaged. And the health of its population and its environment have been affected by the use of banned weapons, the consequences of which are unforeseeable and may last very long.

Due to the NATO aggression, the BNP in 1999 fell by about 25 per cent compared to 1996, industrial production by 23,1 per cent, exports by 45,9 per cent, imports by 30,4 per cent, average wages by 15,1 per cent, pensions by 25,3 per cent and employment in the public sector by 6,9 per cent. The anticipated increase of exports by 20 per cent and the social growth by 8 per cent failed to materialize.

Infrastructure, manufacturing industry, especially metallurgical and metal-processing sectors, oil refineries and chemical and tobacco industries have been hardest hit. Even a random breakdown of destroyed and/or damaged plants and institutions makes a pitiable reading: 42 energy generating plants and transmission

installations (oil refineries, fuel depots, transformer substations); 64 telecommunication and broadcasting centers; 66 road and railroad bridges, primarily on the main traffic routes; 32 agricultural complexes; 23 hits on railroad tracks and stations; 8 airports; 309 schools (306 damaged, 3 destroyed); 28 administrative buildings, some of which are landmark buildings; 23 clinics and hospitals; 85 Orthodox Christian churches, monasteries and other shrines.

The magnitude of the destruction caused by the NATO aggression to oil and gas industry, the pivotal sectors in providing energy to the economy and the population, is exorbitant and has a direct bearing on the overall economic and social life of the country. The destruction accounted for frequent power outages, worsening the already difficult humanitarian situation. About 50 per cent of the population of the FR of Yugoslavia uses electric power to heat their homes, while 25 per cent of homes are centrally heated; 81 per cent of the population and most institutions (schools, hospitals, plants, shops and various other businesses) are provided water from public water supply systems. The operation of all these requires electric power

Considering the consequences of the NATO aggression for the power system of the FR of Yugoslavia and the energy embargo of the European Union still in force, the procurement of equipment and material for the repair and restoration of power transmission systems and the maintenance and overhaul of power generation capacities should be treated as a humanitarian need. The same conclusions have been arrived at in the report prepared by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of the United Nations of September 1999 referred to in General Assembly resolution 54/96F on humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 15 December 1999.

The NATO aggression accounted for the disruption of railroad traffic, which has been discontinued on most international transit routes. The overall traffic transit through the FR of Yugoslavia has been affected which caused a sharp decline in the volume of the transport of goods.

With the destruction of 5 and the damage to 3 bridges over the Danube, the navigation on the Yugoslav part of this most important European waterway has come to a complete halt. In addition to the loss sustained by the Yugoslav economy, enormous material damage has been caused also to the economies of many other Danubian countries in view of the fact that annual shipment of goods on the Danube amounts to 80 million tons.

A number of facilities of the telecommunication network of the FR of Yugoslavia, primarily in the territory of the Republic of

Serbia, has been destroyed and/or damaged in the NATO aggression. Two television centers (in Belgrade and Novi Sad) have been completely destroyed, while the destruction of the Danube bridges at Novi Sad accounted for the severance of optical and co-axial cables for international telephone traffic. By destroying or putting out of commission part of the broadcasting system of the FR of Yugoslavia, NATO has violated one of the basic human rights, the right to free information, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The activities detrimental to the functioning of the telecommunication system of the FR of Yugoslavia did not cease even after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) on 10 June 1999 and the arrival of international presences in Kosovo and Metohija. Broadcasts of Yugoslav radio and television stations continue to be jammed, while programmes of Radio-Television Serbia have been suspended from EUTELSAT.

147 health institutions, with equipment and drugs, were destroyed and/or damaged in the aggression. Consequently, there is a severe shortage of the most basic medical equipment, while the pre-aggression level of drug supply will be possible to restore only if all producers are provided with all raw materials, precursors and spare parts worth hundreds million dollars.

Civilians and civilian facilities were frequent targets in the NATO aggression. NATO never bothered to provide military reasons, as indeed there was none. Over 200 cities, towns and villages were systematically bombed and over 1800 people were killed and over 6000 wounded, many of them with life-long consequences, in the 79 days of the aggression. As a result of the aggression, embarked upon to "prevent a humanitarian catastrophe", up to 250.000 workers in Kosovo and Metohija lost their jobs, while up to a million people became unemployed as a direct consequence of the aggression.

The destruction of industrial capacities in the NATO aggression accounted for a low level of Yugoslav trade in 1999. It stood at US$ 4,794 million, less by 36,5 per cent compared to 1998. The value of exports amounted to US$ 1,498 million, less by 46,9 per cent compared to 1998, while the value of imports amounted to US$ 3,296 million, les by 30,3 per cent compared to 1998. The trade deficit was reduced by 6 per cent: US$ 1,798 million in 1999 compared to US$ 1,912 million in 1998. The percentage of import covered by export decreased from 59,6 in 1998 to 45,4 in 1999. At the same time, a negative economic growth of -23,2 per cent was registered in 1999, as well as a fall of the national per capita income from US$ 1,742 in 1998 to US$ 1,338 in 1999.

It is estimated that the overall damage in the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia due to the NATO aggression (direct and indirect damage and damage done to physical persons) amounts to over US$ 100 billion. A Federal Commission has been established to ascertain the full amount of the damage sustained by the economy and society of the FR of Yugoslavia in the war and the results of its work will be made public soon.

In its analysis of the system of post-war recovery in the region of South East Europe, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe attaches special importance to the inclusion of the FR of Yugoslavia and considers its role as central. As a relatively large economy, located on strategic routes leading to Western Europe, the Yugoslav economy is important both as a market for neighbouring countries and as a country of transit. In the opinion of the Commission, the FR of Yugoslavia plays a decisive role in the reconstruction plans for the region and the prevention of the FR of Yugoslavia to play that role would threaten the economy and political stability of entire Europe (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe: The Economic Survey for Europe 1999, No. 2, pages 17 and 20).

The reconstruction and development of South East Europe should be supported by the resources of international organizations and institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and should include humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction of facilities and institutions destroyed in the NATO aggression on the FR of Yugoslavia, to be followed by strategic development projects. Planned regional development goals cannot be achieved short of the inclusion of the FR of Yugoslavia into development projects. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have not provided assistance to the FR of Yugoslavia for economic reconstruction, structural adjustment and development. It is therefore necessary to lift urgently all sanctions and to enable the FR of Yugoslavia to return to all international organizations and institutions. This would help the FR of Yugoslavia alleviate the enormous burden of investing its own scarce resources in the reconstruction of the country.

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Sub-Commission on the Promotion
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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 12 (a) (i)

REVIEW OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELDS WITH WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS BEEN OR MAY BE CONCERNED: REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS RELATING, INTER ALIA, TO: PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Note by the secretariat

1. At its 4th meeting, on 2 August 2000, the Sub-Commission adopted the recommendation of its Bureau and decided, following the practice of the Commission on Human Rights with regard to national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to allow such national institutions to participate in its work and, upon a written request, to give them the floor for short statements under agenda item 12 (a) (i) entitled "Promotion, protection and restoration of human rights at national, regional and international levels".

2. On 4 August 2000, the Executive Secretary of the National Commission on Human Rights of Mexico addressed a letter to the Chairperson of the Sub-Commission in which he stated that, being unable to stay in Geneva until the Sub-Commission takes up agenda item 12 (a) (i), he would request the Chairperson to circulate his statement in written form.

3. Following the agreement of the Bureau of the Sub-Commission, the statement of the National Commission on Human Rights of Mexico is reproduced in the annex to the present document. *

* Reproduced as received, in the original language and English only.

Annex

STATEMENT BY MR FRANCISCO OLGUIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS OF MEXICO, TO THE SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FIFTY-SECOND SESSION

Geneva, August 2000

It is a particular pleasure for me to be able to address the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on this first occasion that national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights have been given the opportunity to do so. I congratulate the Sub-Commission on its decision which, in its small way, may be described as historic, mirroring the decision taken by the Commission itself in 1996. Both decisions imply a recognition of the role played by national institutions in the promotion and protection of all human rights and, hence, the strengthening of democracy and good governance in the countries concerned.

I am confident that fresh initiatives will be taken in the near future, opening the way to greater participation by national institutions, giving them a separate, independent status so that they can participate in their own right in the work of the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies as - as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kofi Annan, has said - most Governments and non-governmental organizations have repeatedly requested.

Allowing national institutions to participate with a status of their own, separate from governmental delegations, would imply recognition of a situation that actually exists, and would have many advantages: it would increase their independence and autonomy vis-à-vis Governments, enhance their collaborative ties with other, similar institutions, make it easier for them to work with the United Nations by giving them access to documentation and information about United Nations activities, provide alternative sources of information and analysis on human rights and permit better follow-up of recommendations by the appropriate United Nations bodies; they could report to human rights gatherings on their activities, publicly share information with other national institutions, Governments and non-governmental organizations, and subsidiary United Nations bodies could consult them or request information on human rights-related topics.

That, Madam Chairperson, is not the case at present. We do not qualify as experts, we neither do nor should belong to national delegations, but neither are we non-governmental organizations. When I got to this meeting I could not even find a place to sit or a sign acknowledging the name of the institution I represent. It is paradoxical that a national human rights institution has no real capacity at the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies. There are historical reasons for the absence of a specific status since the proliferation of ombudsmen is a recent phenomenon, but it seems ever more timely and appropriate to acknowledge, nay, support, the vigorous growth in such offices which are now to be found in a great many countries.

I do not wish to detain the Sub-Commission longer with thoughts on a subject which, I am sure, already commands an extensive convergence of opinions. I shall simply say that the National Commission on Human Rights of Mexico, besides carrying out the tasks for which it was created with genuine dedication and commitment, strives to support the growth of similar institutions in other countries, especially in Latin America through the intermediary of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen (FIO), its experience and accomplishments are at the disposal of the international community for extending this machinery, which has proven its worth in the protection and promotion of human rights.

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Agenda item 9

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the sessional working group on the administration of justice

Chairman-Rapporteur: Mr. Yozo Yokota

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Introduction

1. In accordance with the decision taken by the Sub-Commission on 1 August 2000, a sessional working group of the Sub-Commission on the administration of justice was established. It held its first meeting on 3 August 2000. The following experts were appointed members of the working group on 1 August 2000: Mr. Héctor Fix-Zamudio (Latin America), Ms. Françoise Hampson (Western European and other States), Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Eastern Europe), Mr. Yozo Yokota (Asia) and Ms. Leïla Zerrougui (Africa).

2. The following members of the Sub-Commission not members of the working group also took part in the discussions: Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, Mr. Asbjørn Eide, Mr. El-Hadji Guissé, Mr. Louis Joinet, Mr. Manuel Rodríguez-Cuadros, Mr. Yeung Kam Yeung Sik Yuen and Mr. David Weissbrodt.

3. The working group held two public meetings, on 3 and 9 August 2000, and one additional meeting, on 14 August 2000.

4. A representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights opened the session of the working group.

5. The working group elected by consensus Mr. Yozo Yokota as Chairman-Rapporteur for its 2000 session.

6. Representatives of the non-governmental organizations War Resisters International, Pax Romana and the International Commission of Jurists made public statements.

7. The working group had before it the following documents relating to its provisional agenda:

Decision 1998/110 of the Sub-Commission;

Report of the sessional working group on the administration of justice on its 1998 session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/19);

Report submitted in 1999 by Mr. Hector Fix-Zamudio, in accordance with Sub-Commission decision 1998/110, on the improvement and efficiency of the judicial instruments for the protection of human rights at the national level and their impact at the international level (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/WG.1/CRP.1);

Report submitted in 1999 by Mr. El Hadji Guissé, in accordance with decision 1998/110 to provide the working group with an annual update on the evolution of capital punishment (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/WG.1/CRP.1);

Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/31 on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/65 on the question of the death penalty.

Adoption of the agenda

8. At the first meeting, the working group considered the provisional agenda. It was proposed to amend the provisional agenda by deleting one item and introducing two new items. These proposals were adopted by consensus. At the suggestion of the Chairman-Rapporteur the Working Group decided to adopt the following agenda:

1. Issues related to the deprivation of the right to life, with special reference to:

   (a) Imposition of the death penalty: report of Mr. Guissé

   (b) Summary, arbitrary and other extrajudicial executions.

2. Privatization of prisons: annually updated report of Mr. Alfonso-Martinez.

3. Improvement and efficiency of the judicial instruments for the protection of human rights at the national level and their impact at the international level:

   (a) Consideration of the report of Mr. Fix-Zamudio

   (b) Other:

      (i) Administration of justice through military tribunals and other exceptional jurisdictions;

      (ii) The domestic implementation in practice of the obligation to provide effective domestic remedies.

4. Provisional agenda for the next session.

5. Adoption of the report of the working group to the Sub-Commission.

I. ISSUES RELATED TO THE DEPRIVATION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO:

A. Imposition of the death penalty: report of Mr. Guissé

9. In accordance with the request made by the working group at the Sub-Commission's fiftieth session and with decision 1998/110 of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Guissé submitted a follow-up report on the evolution of the death penalty. Mr. Guissé reported that apart from Europe, where the use of the death penalty had diminished, not much progress had been made in the abolition of the death penalty elsewhere in the world. The abolitionist trend in Europe

followed the imposition of a long moratorium in European States on executions. According to information provided by Amnesty International and the International Abolitionist Federation, 56 States had abolished the death penalty, 15 States had abolished it except for war crimes, and 27 could be considered abolitionist in fact and in law because within the last 10 years they had not carried out any executions. In 1995, Spain adopted legislation to abolish the death penalty. However, in 97 States the death sentence was still maintained and carried out. Mr Guissé underlined that most of those condemned to death were poor people who could not afford an adequate legal defence and who were therefore victims of legalized crime. He criticized the low level of professional competence and experience of lawyers provided under legal aid schemes in many countries. He referred to practices that would guarantee a fair trial, and therefore encourage the abolition of the death penalty, such as the appointment of qualified counsel by the courts and the abolition of special courts.

10. It was noted that the death penalty had been reinstated in some States. For example, in the United States of America it had been restored in 10 states. Since the majority of persons condemned to death were Black, Mr. Guissé queried whether racial factors had an effect on the imposition of the death penalty.

11. Mr. Guissé rejected any mode of execution and stated that all of them were barbarous. In some countries vulnerable groups, such as minors, pregnant women and the elderly, were not exempted from the death sentence. He called for a prohibition of the death penalty on juveniles under 18, on pregnant women and on women who had a child to feed, and on aged persons. Further, he urged States not to recruit children under 18 into the armed forces, this being an indirect way to subject them to the death penalty.

12. Mr. Guissé called for a wider and stronger abolitionist movement. He stated that the examination of alternative sentences, such as education and rehabilitation measures, should be encouraged.

13. Mr. Sik Yuen stressed that the abolition of the death penalty was a political decision. Mr. Fix-Zamudio stated that owing to public opinion demanding stronger action against criminality, the death sentence had been restored in some Latin American countries. And besides the formal death sentences, people in some rural areas were lynched. Through education and an intense international campaign the population should be persuaded to acknowledge that the imposition of the death penalty and the level of criminality were not linked. Mr. Joinet added that according to the last survey on the question of the death penalty, a majority in France spoke out for the first time against the death penalty and its restoration. Ms. Zerrougui warned that in some regions, owing to spiritual and social resistance, the work of the abolitionist movement should be carried out step by step as the example of Europe had shown. Ms. Hampson rejected the arguments of popular resistance and of electoral popularity. States had the obligation to respect human rights within their jurisdiction and if necessary this had to be done through the education of the population and strong leadership.

14. Ms. Hampson noted that wrongful impositions of the death penalty by courts could lead to the execution of innocent persons. She underlined that a Republican Governor in the United States of America had felt concerned about this risk and had on that basis declared a moratorium.

15. Ms. Hampson criticized the jury selection process in the United States of America. She stated that a ground for disqualification in a capital case was that a person was opposed to the death penalty in principle. This resulted in biased juries. She noted that if a jury was supposed to represent a cross-section of the population of the United States of America, it should not be surprising to find some jury members who were in principle opposed to the death penalty.

16. Ms. Hampson stated that despite the legal obligation of all States - except two - not to execute persons aged under 18, some States occasionally violated that obligation. There was therefore a need to reconfirm this obligation and for States to implement this obligation effectively in their domestic legal system.

17. It was noted that the two States that had not assumed any treaty obligation with regard to the abolition of the death penalty for juveniles under 18 were nonetheless bound by customary international law not to violate this obligation. It was highlighted that when trying to establish the customary international law character of this obligation, it was significant that so many States had accepted this obligation in treaty form. Ms. Hampson argued that the real test as to whether this obligation could be considered as customary international law was to look at the reactions of States and individuals when persons under 18 were executed. She urged her colleagues to put the international customary character of this norm into a resolution and to encourage the Commission on Human Rights to do the same.

18. Mr. Weissbrodt stated that as to the customary international law character of the imposition of the death penalty on juveniles under 18, the two countries that had not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child could not use the argument of persistent objector, because their objections had not been persistent. For example, one of these countries had not asserted any objection when it signed the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights nor had it expressed any objection when it signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. According to international law, in order to be qualified as a persistent objector a State must be persistent at all times. Since this had not been done in the relevant cases, the persistent objector argument was not valid. He urged his colleagues to assert the customary international law character of the norm being discussed.

19. A representative of War Resisters International stated that a right to desert from the army should be recognized and that the Sub-Commission should adopt a resolution in favour of deserters. Since military tribunals and courts of special jurisdiction condemned deserters and others, he supported Mr. Joinet's proposal to examine military tribunals. The representative of Pax Romana criticized the widespread argument connecting the imposition of the death penalty with combating crime and urged the working group to look more carefully into this question. Mr. Joinet remarked that in some circumstances, for example the fight against Nazism, desertion could not be legitimized.

20. Mr. Guissé concluded this item by calling for mobilization for the abolition of the death penalty, investigation into the social background and personality of persons sentenced to death and a search for alternative sentences to the death penalty.

B. Summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions

21. Mr. Weissbrodt made a statement with regard to the recent massacres in Kashmir. He said that according to several reports, there had been at least six massacres in Kashmir in the previous three days in which some 100 people had been killed. He highlighted that these killings apparently reflected an attempt by certain armed groups to destroy the chances for dialogue that were emerging following an offer by the largest armed group in Jammu and Kashmir, the Hizbul Mujahideen, to implement an unconditional three-month ceasefire which had been reciprocated by the Government of India. He encouraged the continuance of the peace process in Kashmir so that the violence in Jammu and Kashmir could finally be brought to an end. Ms. Hampson associated herself with that statement.

22. Mr. Guissé noted that summary executions and forced disappearances were taking place in many places in the African continent. He stressed that the United Nations could not accept such acts committed by criminals aspiring to power and positions of authority, and criticized support for the armed bands in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and elsewhere by Western powers, in exchange for diamonds.

II. PRIVATIZATION OF PRISONS: ANNUALLY UPDATED REPORT OF MR. ALFONSO-MARTÍNEZ

23. Mr. Alfonso-Martinez noted that the phenomenon of the privatization of prisons was not limited to one specific country: besides the United States of America, an increasing trend towards the privatization of prisons could be identified in other countries. Mr. Alfonso-Martinez stated that information on the arguments for and against the privatization of prisons was available on various Internet sites.

24. Asked whether the question of private guards for persons confined to health facilities could be considered within future reports, Mr. Alfonso-Martinez said that as he understood his mandate, the information requested by the working group did not include this aspect and was limited to detention and correctional facilities. He would nevertheless be willing to extend the report to such matters if the working group so decided.

25. The working group decided that Mr. Alfonso Martinez should continue to submit an annual updated report, written or oral, on this item.

III. IMPROVEMENT AND EFFICIENCY OF THE JUDICIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND THEIR IMPACT AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

A. Consideration of the report of Mr. Fix-Zamudio

26. In accordance with the request made by the working group at the Sub-Commission's fiftieth session and with decision 1998/110 of the Sub-Commission, Mr. Fix-Zamudio submitted a report entitled, "improvement and efficiency of the judicial instruments for the protection of human rights at the national level and their impact at the international level: systematic and comprehensive analysis of the various judicial and procedural instruments for the protection of human rights in the domestic sphere" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/WG.1/CRP.1).

27. Mr. Fix-Zamudio explained that the subject had been proposed in view of the importance of domestic instruments in protecting human rights and in the light of the fact that States had the primary obligation to protect these rights. The report examined domestic instruments, notably amparo and habeas corpus, and analysed the impact of domestic legislation in the international sphere. A process of mutual feedback was stressed since domestic legislation had provided models for international conventions while international bodies had also been developing guidelines which also served to enrich national legislation.

28. Domestic instruments were categorized as indirect, complementary or specific. Indirect mechanisms had been created to protect ordinary interests and rights but could also be used to protect certain basic human rights; it was therefore possible to speak of administrative justice where there were no specific remedies for protecting the rights of citizens.

29. Ordinary proceedings, civil, criminal and administrative had two purposes: first, to develop certain fundamental rights of a procedural nature, and second, to allow an ordinary judge (i.e. not a constitutional judge) to settle problems relating to the protection of human rights embodied in the constitution or of international origin. It was highlighted that this aspect was of particular relevance for those countries where Constitutional Courts or Supreme Courts were the final instance for dealing with these instruments.

30. Two other important elements in protecting human rights, although not specifically intended for this purpose, were the facts that public officials who violated fundamental rights were criminally or administratively liable and that States had overall liability for violations of fundamental rights.

31. Lastly, instruments created specifically to protect fundamental rights were considered. The three constituent elements of these instruments were rapid proceedings, precautionary measures and fundamental measures of restitution to compensate victims.

32. Mr. Fix-Zamudio referred to amparo, defined as "protective action", and how it developed in Mexico and other countries as a way of safeguarding individual rights. Similar remedies existed in European countries, in particular in Switzerland, Austria and Germany. He added that amparo could be used both at the first instance - the ordinary level - and at the level of the Supreme/Constitutional Court in those countries where such courts existed.

33. Mr. Fix-Zamudio traced the evolution of the ombudsman institution which began in Scandinavia as a parliamentary commissioner but which was becoming universal. While the Scandinavian model referred only to the defence of the legitimate interests of citizens, in Portugal and in Spain, based on the experience of long dictatorships that had systematically violated the rights of citizens, ombudsmen had taken over the protection of human rights. The ombudsman institutions had no jurisdictional power in Latin American countries. Their extremely important preventive function was noted, however. In those countries ombudsmen actually investigated complaints of human rights violations and tried to find a solution. Usually complaints were settled by conciliation. Investigations were carried out in a very accessible and rapid proceeding that ended in a recommendation. These bodies had done a lot of work in promoting and teaching human rights, and had generated a human rights mentality.

34. Mr. Fix-Zamudio next looked at international law, addressing questions concerning the characteristics it does or should have with regard to the topic under examination. The issues raised concerned the desirable characteristics of remedies and the extent to which it was necessary to exhaust domestic remedies in order to have recourse to international ones. Access to justice at the international and the domestic level was another relevant aspect highlighted in the report, given that many people did not have access, for various cultural, economic and other reasons, to instruments of protection.

35. Several questions were raised, in particular regarding the development of amparo, notably whether the Constitution of any country enunciated the right of amparo and whether the right was applicable before exceptional jurisdictions, including military tribunals.

36. It was noted that the trend of jurisprudence in the Inter-American system and in the Human Rights Committee considered the right to a fair trial and the right to habeas corpus and amparo - at least in some respects - to be non-derogable rights. The Human Rights Committee was currently involved in the redrafting of the general comment on article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on acceptable limitations to the rights contained in the Covenant.

37. A suggestion was put forward to extend the study on the procedures for the protection of human rights to the pre-trial process: police questioning, conditions of detention at police stations and counselling procedures assisting individuals deprived of liberty.

38. It was proposed that the Sub-Commission send Mr. Fix-Zamudio's report to the Human Rights Committee as it deliberates on derogations.

39. In concluding, Mr. Fix-Zamudio noted that every time there was a situation of emergency in Latin America amparo was suspended, despite the fact that the Inter-American Court in 1987 had considered that habeas corpus and amparo should not be suspended even in time of emergency. He referred to a recent resolution of the Inter-American Court rejecting a sentence of a military tribunal in Peru based on a violation of due process. With regard to the question of

the police, he deplored the fact that habeas corpus writs had been served in some cases with no effect because the police tended to hide people they had detained. He cited a positive evolution and referred to the new criminal reform in Mexico.

B: Other:

1. Administration of justice through military tribunals and other exceptional jurisdictions

40. Mr. Joinet submitted to the Working Group, on his initiative, a working document (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/WG.1/CRP.2) regarding the proposal for a working paper on administration of justice through military tribunals and other exceptional jurisdiction.

41. The first part of the study would concentrate on the work done by the United Nations in various forums in which the question of the compatibility of military jurisdiction with international standards had been discussed. The study would then look at international and regional standards, both conventional and extra-conventional, concerning the right to a fair trial, and in particular the right to an effective remedy.

42. The third and the fourth parts of the study would concentrate on what lessons could be drawn from the typology of the various forms of military jurisdiction. The study would examine developments in that regard in various countries from an institutional and historical point of view. The study would also concentrate on the specificities of military jurisdiction in wartime and in peacemaking and peacekeeping operations.

43. The objectives of the study were to enable States to understand better the problem of the administration of justice in military courts and to facilitate the task of special rapporteurs, in particular with regard to the formulation of their recommendations. The essential goal would be to reduce the incompatibility noted between the status of military courts and the international standards analysed in the study.

44. A representative of the International Commission of Jurists underlined the importance of this study with regard to members of the armed forces who were involved in human rights violations and tried by military courts and to civilians tried in military courts. The latter element was emphasized by the Chairman. Mr. Fix- Zamudio stressed that the information provided by this study would enable proposals to be formulated for an international model for military courts.

45. Mr. Rodríguez-Cuadros suggested adding the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers to the list of references in section II of Mr. Joinet's paper; further, he proposed that in section III, under "Specificities of certain rules of competence", cases in which military tribunals are considered competent to try civilian cases, including cases of common crime, should be examined.

46. The Working Group approved the working document and decided to ask Mr. Joinet to submit at its next session an interim report under item 6 of the provisional agenda. The final report, taking into account the suggestions made by the participants, should be submitted in 2002. It could eventually be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-fourth session for consideration.

2. The domestic implementation in practice of the obligation to provide effective domestic remedies

47. Ms. Hampson proposed to prepare a working paper on this subject, without financial implications, for the next session of the working group. A first report and then a final report would be submitted to the subsequent sessions of the working group, if the working group so decided. In her view, the working paper could be seen as the practical complement to Mr. Fix-Zamudio's report.

48. In explaining the purpose of her working paper, she stated that where there was an effectively functioning investigative system and an independent judiciary, it was most unlikely that violations of human rights would be systematic and widespread. An effectively functioning domestic system for providing redress normally appeared to have a preventive effect and was one of the best safeguards against impunity. Although many countries had ratified international human rights treaties which had the status of law in the domestic legal order, and in most countries torture, arbitrary detention and arbitrary killings were prohibited by domestic law, they were all-too-common occurrences, as shown by the reports of special rapporteurs and working groups. Something was clearly going wrong with the implementation in practice of these standards and the study would try to determine what that was in terms of procedures and practices and what could be attributed to a lack of political will.

49. Ms. Hampson suggested that her examination could focus on the following:

(a) The law in place, with regard to such issues as torture, the grounds of detention, the start of detention, the length of permitted detention, safeguards to prevent ill-treatment of detainees, etc.;

(b) Domestic rules of evidence, with regard to uncorroborated confessions, the effect of an allegation that a confession was obtained as a result of torture, illegal searches, etc., to establish whether there were gaps in the law;

(c) Matters of administrative practice, and administrative regulations with regard to the keeping of custody records, the different responsibilities of different officials within the security forces and the rights of detainees;

(d) The conduct of investigations at the scene, by means of forensic evidence, autopsies and post mortem, the number and level of training of police and gendarmes;

(e) The integrity of the judicial process, including issues such as anonymous witnesses, witness protection schemes, etc.;

(f) The role and status of the police and gendarmerie, and of public prosecutors and judges, including their pay, status, and the way in which they were viewed by the local population; it would be interesting to know if there was a correlation between the effectiveness of remedies and the low status of judges;

(g) The mechanism for pursuing complaints against State authorities, including the procedure, the way in which evidence was obtained, how the mechanisms worked in practice, whether procedures were different where a state of emergency had been declared.

50. Ms. Hampson suggested that evidence should be gathered by an examination of the relevant rules both of human rights treaty law and United Nations soft law, in particular through an examination of the reports of the Human Rights Committee and relevant general comments, the reports of the relevant special rapporteurs and working groups and case-law of other independent human rights mechanisms, such as the regional commissions and courts of human rights.

51. She also emphasized that the object of such a study would not be to point the finger at particular countries. The idea was to identify evidence of good practice which tended to ensure that domestic remedies worked effectively and evidence of practices that tended to lead in practice to impunity. States and NGOs would be invited to submit any information on good and bad practices which they wished to bring to the attention of the working group.

52. The function of the study would be to see whether there were administrative practices and habits that obstructed the effective functioning of domestic remedies and whether that was a matter of resources or a question of training. In the latter two cases the international community could be asked to assist. She re-emphasized that the goal would be to try to discover where, in the experience of all the human rights bodies, problems were occurring and to provide a tool to assist those bodies, when dealing with a particular State, to determine the nature of the problem.

53. The working group agreed on the text of a draft resolution to the Sub-Commission asking the Economic and Social Council for a two-day pre-sessional meeting of the working group.

IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NEXT SESSION

54. At the moment of the adoption of the report, Ms. Zerrougui accepted the request of the working group to prepare a working paper on discrimination in the criminal justice system for the next session of the working group. The working group agreed upon the following draft agenda for its next session:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Issues related to the deprivation of the right to life, with special reference to:

(a) Imposition of the death penalty;

(b) Summary, arbitrary and extrajudicial executions.

4. Privatization of prisons: annually updated report.

5. Improvement and efficiency of the judicial instruments for the protection of human rights at the national level and their impact at the international level.

6. Administration of justice through military tribunals and other exceptional jurisdictions.

7. The domestic implementation in practice of the obligation to provide domestic remedies.

8. Discrimination in the criminal justice system.

9. Provisional agenda for the next session.

10. Adoption of the report of the working group to the Sub-Commission.

V. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP TO THE SUB-COMMISSION

55. At its third meeting, on 14 August 2000, the working group unanimously adopted the present report to the Sub-Commission.

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Sub-Commission on the Promotion
and Protection of Human Rights
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 12

REVIEW OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELDS WITH WHICH THE SUB-COMMISSION HAS BEEN OR MAY BE CONCERNED

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

I attach a copy of an aide mémoire* from the United Kingdom and United States Permanent Missions responding to allegations made by the Representative of Iraq at the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the effects of United Nations sanctions on Iraq and about the actions of our two Governments. The aide mémoire was circulated yesterday to Sub-Commission members. Please could you arrange for it also to be issued as an official United Nations document.

(signed) Simon W.J. FULLER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is reproduced as received, in English only.

Annex

AIDE MEMOIRE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND UNITED STATES MISSIONS ON IRAQ AND SANCTIONS

During the current session of the UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Representative of Iraq has made numerous allegations about the effects of the UN sanctions on Iraq and about the actions of the United Kingdom and the United States.

The United Kingdom and United States firmly believe that the circumstances of the Iraqi people could be substantially improved if the Iraqi government gave their humanitarian needs priority over its propaganda effort to have the sanctions lifted before it has fulfilled the obligations laid down by the Security Council's various resolutions.

We share international concern for the suffering of the people of Iraq. Since sanctions were imposed, our governments have taken the lead in efforts to help the Iraqi people - in particular the most vulnerable. Our efforts in securing the adoption of Security Council resolution (SCR) 1284, at the end of last year, is just one example of this.

SCR 1284 reflects our long-standing and deep-seated commitment to two aims: the disarmament of Iraq and the well-being of its people. It offers the Iraqi people, unconditionally, a bigger and better humanitarian programme. It also provides, for the first time, for the suspension of sanctions if Iraq cooperates with UN arms control monitors. It offers Saddam Hussein a route - the only route - out of sanctions, if he chooses to cooperate.

SCR 1284 is already making the "oil for food" programme even more effective. The resolution removed the ceiling on Iraqi oil exports. More than $14 billion should be available for the humanitarian programme this year alone. This is seven times the revenue raised when Iraq allowed the "oil for food" programme to begin in 1996. It is worth recalling in his respect that it took Saddam Hussein five years to accept the "oil for food" programme.

SCR 1284 also introduced the concept of lists of foodstuffs, medical, agricultural and educational goods which no longer need to be referred to the Sanctions Committee, but are simply notified to the UN Secretariat. More than $1 billion worth of goods have already been processed under this accelerated procedure. SCR 1302 has extended this procedure to cover the water and sanitation sector.

As the UN Secretary-General underlined in his latest report, the Government of Iraq is in a position to reduce current malnutrition levels and to improve the health status of the Iraqi people. In the face of this oil wealth, there is no reason for the people of Iraq to suffer shortages of food and medicine:

- there has never been a limit on the amount of food Iraq can import. More than 13 million tonnes of foodstuffs have arrived in Iraq since the first deliveries under the "oil for food" programme in 1997. Despite the need for foodstuffs, Iraq has actually been caught trying to export food and humanitarian goods. We know it has sold food to Syria and tried to sell food to Jordan. Vessels exporting foodstuffs from Iraq have been intercepted in the Gulf. The Kuwaiti coastguard intercepted a ship exporting grain from Iraq in May and another exporting beans in June.

- the UN recently recommended that Iraq set aside $91 million for targeted nutrition for groups such as infants and new mothers; Iraq allocated only $24 million. The UN Secretary-General also recommended supplementary feeding programmes aimed at identifying and rehabilitating 100,000 malnourished children under five. Iraq has not implemented these programmes.

- in February 1998 the Secretary-General recommended a daily food ration of 2463 kcal. The Iraqi government sets that current average daily food ration at just 1991 kcal.

- the Iraqi regime also collects revenues by illegally selling oil (ie. outside the "oil for food" programme). It does not use these revenues to buy food or medicine, but instead purchases 10,000 bottles of whisky and over 50 million cigarettes each month.

- sanctions have never limited or prohibited the import of medicine. Indeed, the UN has urged the Iraqi regime to order more basic medicines, but the regime has refused. The UN Secretary-General has noted that over one quarter of all the medical goods delivered under the "oil for food" programme have not been distributed, including half of all the anti-cancer drugs. The UN has also criticized the Iraqi regime for intentionally hoarding medicines in warehouses instead of distributing them to civilians.

- since 1998 Saddam Hussein has publicly refused a number of humanitarian contributions. He has refused to allow most NGOs into Iraq and sometimes impedes UN workers trying to oversee the "oil for food" programme. Iraq also continues to oppose placing mobile testing laboratories for humanitarian goods delivered under the programme. These would ensure the quality of the goods delivered. Under the "oil for food" programme Iraq, not the UN, chooses what is purchased and from whom.

- in northern Iraq, where the UN controls the humanitarian relief programmes, child mortality rates are now lower than they were before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Child mortality rates have doubled in those areas where Iraq controls the "oil for food" programme.

- basic educational supplies including pencils, books, and desks have never been prohibited by the UN sanctions. Nearly $64 million of supplies for the education sector, including photocopiers, and printing and lab equipment, have entered Iraq under the "oil for food" programme.

- since the "oil for food" programme began, the UN Sanctions Committee has approved about 90% of Iraqi contracts received. Contracts which are put on hold are normally done so temporarily and mostly because of a lack of information or concerns about the possible dual-use of the good concerned. These have included a neutron generator which has applications in nuclear programmes; tartaric acid and ethanol which have applications in the production of chemical weapons; military specification gas masks; and a centrifuge machine which can be used in the production of biological weapons.

- Iraq is not cooperating on Kuwaiti missing persons. It has so far provided information sufficient to close only three Kuwaiti missing files. It is no longer cooperating with the Tripartite Commission process. More than 600 Kuwaitis, or 0.1 percent of Kuwait's population, remain unaccounted for.

Furthermore, the Missions of the United Kingdom and of the United States would like to point out that their governments are not conducting a bombing campaign in the no-fly zones over Iraq. These were created in the early 1990s in support of SCR 688, which called on Iraq to end its brutal repression of the Kurds and minority groups in the northern and the Shia in the south. Since 1998 Iraq has mounted a systematic campaign to shoot down British and American planes, targeting them over 820 times. Our planes only respond in self-defence. They do not target civilians or civilian facilities.

Our Missions also wish to comment on the Sub-Commission resolution on the effects of sanctions on human rights. We agree that UN sanctions imposed by the Security Council should be designed to include humanitarian exemptions as appropriate, and to be in conformity with international human rights instruments. The only comprehensive economic sanctions regime imposed by the UN Security Council currently in force is that in relation to Iraq. And as has been shown above, humanitarian concerns can be met under the "oil for food" programme.

As the Iraq case also illustrates, the international community can not prevent suffering if the Governments of countries targeted by UN sanctions do not respect the human rights of their people and act in their interests. We call on such governments to give priority to the welfare of their people, and to comply with their obligations under Security Council resolutions.

United Kingdom Mission
Geneva

United States Mission
Geneva

15 August 2000